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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

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REPORTAGE ON FINAL DAY OF 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

TASS Report

LD031030 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS--The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ended its work in the Kremlin today. It was in session here from February 23.

The delegates to the congress greeted with a standing ovation the news that Leonid Brezhnev was re-elected the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A unanimous decision to this effect was adopted by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the new composition.

Leonid Brezhnev announced that the plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. At the closing of the congress the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev made a speech. After that Leonid Brezhnev declared the 26th Congress of the CPSU closed.

According to a long-standing tradition, the delegates to the congress completed the meeting by singing the Internationale.

Brezhnev Closing Address

LD031036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at closing session of the 26th CPSU Congress on 3 March at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow--live]

[Text] Comrades! The first plenum of the new composition of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the congress has just ended. Allow me to report on its results. At the First Central Committee Plenum, which took place in an atmosphere of exceptional unity and cohesion, the leading organs of our party were unanimously elected. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [prolonged applause and cheers]

Permit me, comrade delegates, to express words of sincere gratitude for the honor and high degree of trust which have been accorded me in connection with my reelection as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Uanimously elected members of the Central Committee Politburo at the plenum were Comrades Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich; Andropov [delayed applause for Brezhnev], Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich [applause]; Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich [applause]; Grishin, Viktor Vasilyevich [applause]; Gromyko, Andrey Andreyevich [applause]; Kirilenko, Andrey Pavlovich [applause]; Kunayev, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich [applause]; Pelshe, Arvid Yanovich [applause], Romanov, Grigoriy Vasilyevich [applause]; Suslov, Mikhail Andreyevich [applause]; Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich [applause]; Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorivich [applause]; Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich [applause]; Shcherbitskiy, Vladimir Vasilyevich [applause].

The following were elected candidate members of the politburo: Comrades Aliyev, Geydar, Ali Rza ogly [applause]; Demichev, Petr Nilovich [applause]; Kiselev, Tikhon Yakovlevich [applause]; Kuznetsov, Vasiliy Vasiliyevich [applause]; Ponomarev, Boris Nikolayevich [applause]; Rashidov, Sharaf Rashidovich [applause]; Solomentsev, Mikhail Sergeyevich [applause]; Shevardnadze, Eduard Amvrosyevich [applause].

The secretaries of the Central Committee have been elected: Comrades Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [applause]; Suslov, Mikhail Andreyevich [applause]; Kirilenko, Andrey Pavlovich [applause]; Chernenko, Konstanin Ustinovich [applause]; Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich [applause]; Ponomarev, Boris Nikolayevich [applause]; Kapitonov, Ivan Vasilyevich [applause]; Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich [applause]; Zimyanin, Mikhail Vasiliyevich [applause]; Rusakov, Konstantin Viktorovich [applause].

Comrade Pelshe, Arvid Yanovich, has been confirmed as chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

The CPSU Central Auditing Commission has elected as its chairman Comrade Sizov, Gennadiy Fedorovich [applause]

Comrades! The newly elected members of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate members of the Central Committee, and members of the Central Auditing Commission have instructed me to express heartfelt gratitude to delegates of the congress for the great trust shown in us. [applause] We evaluate highly this trust. We well understand the whole measure of the responsibility which lies upon us, and assure you that we shall do everything which depends upon us in order that the historic tasks set by the congress should be successfully resolved. In this we see our duty before the party and before the people. [applause]

The entire work of our congress has passed in the spirit of unity and cohesion which makes our party strong and invincible. [applause] Permit me to assure you that the new composition of the party's leading organs will carefully preserve and strengthen the unity of our party ranks, the guarantee of all our victories. [applause] We have worked strenously here in this hall for 8 days. We have been summing up the results of the path traversed over the past few years. We shared our joys and our sorrows. Together we have been drawing up plans for the future. We have again been able to fully appraise the full dimensions and, at the same time, the entire complexity of the tasks that the party and the country are facing. We intend to concentrate all our forces along two interconnected directions: one is communist construction and the other is the consolidating of peace. [applause] As a matter of fact, this was precisely the mandate of communists and of all the people to the delegates of the party conferences. This mandate has now been translated into a language of party decisions. Today, we can see better and more than yesterday. We know that we are doing well in our country and where the difficulties lie. The picture of the country's successful development and of international politics has been presented at the congress in all its totality and variety. Principled and, at the same time, concrete guidelines for the future have been approved by the congress. Now, their implementation is to be the focus of all efforts. Having returned to their party organizations, the congress' delegates will have to join in the huge work aimed at translating the congress' decisions into practical deeds. Above all, the point is that an unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan should be ensured.

What is needed to that end? First and foremost, we need a high feeling of responsibility and a firm, genuinely communist, conscious discipline. However, imagination, the tireless search for what is new and support for what is new are, of course, needed just as much. What is needed is constant initiative, initiative everywhere and in all things.

We are confident that the creative impulse produced by the congress will enrich the work of each collective, rayon, oblast, republic and the whole country. [applause]

As a festive salute in honor of the congress of Lenin's party and as a powerful support for its work, thousands of reports about the labor victories of the Soviet people have sounded these last few days to mark the 26th CPSU Congress. Workers at factories and power stations, toilers in the fields and experts in land husbandry, construction and transportation workers, and people of science and culture have gladened the homeland with new achievements and new glorious deeds. [applause]

I would like, on behalf of all delegates, to address the participants in pre-congress competition with words of sincere gratitude for their high patriotism and for this remarkable display of unity of the thoughts, purposes and causes of t he party and of all the people. [applause]

This is expressively stated in the hundreds of thousands of letters from organizations, labor collectives and citizens with good wishes for successes in the work of the congress. I think you will all support me if I say a hearty thanks to the writers of these letters. [applause]

The Soviet people know the party's motto "All for The Benefit of Soviet Man--All in the Name of Man." They know and, therefore, warmly support the party's policy. But we know something else--nothing is gained without effort. Any improvement in living conditions may be achieved only by the intensive work of the Soviet people themselves.

Mature socialism has secured the broadest possibilities for the full development of the talents of every citizen. The point is to be able to realize these possibilities. Nothing is beyond the power of free, conscientious labor, of labor for oneself and for one's society. [applause]

I think we can firmly hope that the plans outlined by the congress will be not only fulfilled but overfulfilled! [applause]

The 26th congress has shown once again that the CPSU is a powerful, healthy and mature organization. The communists are the truly unbending pivot of our society, its living soul. They are the truly revolutionary vanguard of the people! [applause]

We know full well from past and present experience, that the role of being the leading force of society is not given automatically. This role is earned and won in a spirit of constant and incessant struggle for the interests of the working people. This role is consolidated by the fact that the party is constantly deepening its ties with the popular masses and lives through their needs and concerns. The strength of the party lies in its unity with the people. [applause]

The strength of the people is to be found in its unity with the party and its leadership. [applause]

Comrades! All the proceedings of our congress and all the documents adopted by it have again demonstrated that our main concern in the world arena, and the main aim of our state's foreign policy was and remains the preservation of peace.

Our foreign policy program is a program of continuation and deepening of detente, a program of struggle for ending the arms race. Our party has once again proved that the Soviet people have not only the desire but also the political will to do its utmost in the name of peace--a stable and unshakeable peace. [applause]

We have not only the will to struggle for peace, but also a precise and clear program for this struggle. [applause]

Comrades, our congress is attended by the largest ever number of delegations of communist, workers' and other revolutionary parties in the entire history of the CPSU. The speeches of our comrades in arms here at the congress and at meetings in Moscow and other cities have strengthened even further our faith in the irresistibility of social progress and the inevitability of the revolutionary transformation of the world. [applause]

We are profoundly grateful for the good words spoken here about our party and about our country. You may be sure, dear comrades, that Soviet communists, loyal to the behests of Lenin, will continue to follow unswervingly the tested internationalist course of our party. [applause]

Through all the speeches of the foreign comrades there ran the idea of the need for unity in the name of peace and the progress of mankind.

In our times these two concepts are inseparably linked. Peace is a prerequisite for progress in any sphere of human activity. And we are convinced that if communists, revolutionaries and all healthy and sensible forces fully recognize the responsibility that lies with them , and that if they come out in a united front, then the plans of the opponents of peace will undoubtedly be frustrated. [applause]

Comrades! Since the time great Lenin founded our party, it has been marching forward confidently along the path he outlined for the building of socialism and communism. [applause] How many times since then has inevitable failure been forecast for us? How many times have there been attempts to make us abandon the goals we have set ourselves? How many times have our opponents tried to persuade us we are mistaken and our path is the wrong one? And what has actually happened? The majority of these people have long been forgotten, but socialism is alive! [applause] It is developing. [applause] It is steadfastly marching forward. And it is not simply that we believe, but we firmly know our lofty goal will also be achieved, and a communist society will be built. [applause]

We are convinced of that because we believe in the sacred truth of our ideals. We are convinced of that because we recognize the inexhaustible power of our people. We are convinced of that because we know that the Marxist-Leninist course of our party is a true course. [applause]

So let us go forward boldly along the path leading to communism! [applause]

May the unity of the socialist community, of all the revolutionary forces of our world, continue to grow stronger! [applause]

Glory to our Leninist party! [applause]

Long live the great Soviet people! [applause]

Long live peace! [applause]

Long live communism! [applause and cheering]

Comrades, that concludes the agenda of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Permit me to declare the 26th party congress closed. [applause and singing of the Internationale]

Kania, Jaruzelski at Session

LD031230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Unidentified correspondent report from Moscow on proceedings at closing session of CPSU Congress--live]

[Excerpt] Among the heads of delegations from the socialist countries, sitting in the presidium of the 26th congress are first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

CPSU CONGRESS 2 MARCH PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

TASS Review

LD021244 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 2 Mar 81

["26th CPSU Congress: Seventh Day"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--On the seventh day of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, today, the delegates continued discussing the report "The Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" which was delivered last Friday by the head of the government Nikolay Tikhonov.

Minister of Railways of the USSR Ivan Pavlovskiy has pointed out that in the recent years the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government took a number of important decisions for the development of railway transport, in which production questions are closely linked with care for people, solution of social tasks.

The USSR's railways now account for more than half of the world's freight turnover, the minister went on to say. The level of the use of technical facilities is much higher than in developed capitalist countries. For the railways, the new 5-year plan period will be the period of large-scale construction and accelerated technological progress [and] will be an important component part of a durable, comprehensive transport-development programme now being developed in the USSR.

First Secretary of the Novosibirsk Party Regional Committee Aleksandr Filatov dwelt in his speech on problems of developing Western Siberia's natural wealth. He said that with a view to coordinating scientific research in this area a coordination council headed by specialists from the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a council to promote scientific and technical progress at the Party Regional Committee have been set up. In order to expediate the introduction of scientific research alongside the expansion and consolidation of experimental production units a network of special design bureaus has been set up at the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok, bases were set up for agriculture. Thanks to close cooperation between production and science more than 130 new modern models of machines, apparatus and instruments are annually launched into production at industrial enterprises in the Novosibirsk region. Scientists helped design new, top class models of custom-built machinetools, steel melting furnaces, large electric machines and farming equipment.

The debate on Nikolay Tikhonov's report closed.

The 26th CPSU Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution on the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," which approved this document.

A resolution was adopted on applications, proposals by working people and appeals which came to the 26th congress.

The congress was addressed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Meir Vilner, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Ava, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo Pierre Nze. They were warmly welcomed by the delegates. The morning session closed.

The evening closed session of the 26th CPSU Congress is devoted to the fourth issue of the congress's agenda--election of the party central bodies.

Railways Minister Pavlovskiy

LD021138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress opened half an hour ago. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is in the chair. The delegates are continuing the discussion on the report, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which was delivered last Friday by Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Today's debate on the report began with a speech by Pavlovskiy, USSR Minister of Railways. He said:

[Begin Pavlovskiy recording] Comrade delegates, the entire Soviet people are living at the moment under the immense mobilizing influence of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. The many thousands of reports from collectives about production achievements and the atmosphere of high political and work enthusiasm in our country show that the decisions of the congress are already working and producing concrete results. The report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is the concentrated expression of the Leninist unity of theory and practice of communist construction. The report and the entire work of the congress are imbued with ceaseless concern for the well-being and happiness of the people.

Railwaymen, like all Soviet people, wholly and completely approve of all the stipulations in the CPSU Central Committee's report and express heartfelt gratitude to the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their titanic work for the sake of the prosperity of our homeland and for the sake of lasting peace on earth. [applause]

Comrades, on the basis of the objective laws of social development, the achievements of science and leading experience, and the initiative and awareness of the working people, the CPSU Central Committee decides the fundamental problems of communist construction with Leninist wisdom and farsightedness. It regards transportation as one of the key industries of ever-growing importance to the country's economy. In recent years the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a number of important decisions on the development of transportation, in which production questions are closely bound up with concern for people and the resolution of social issues.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan our production capacities grew at a higher rate. The employees of the industry received a pay increase. A number of additional benefits were instituted. This helped to consolidate cadres. The party's consistent line, the decisions of Central Committee plenums, your instructions, dear Leonid Ilich, the strengthening of the material and technical base and the improvement of the work of the railways have become a militant party program for us, which places considerable obligations upon us and inspires all the country's railwaymen to labor achievements. [applause]

During the 10th 5-Year Plan 18.5 billion tons of various freight were carried. This is 2 billion more than in the previous 5-year period. Passenger transportation increased. However, the scale of economic development and the movement of industry eastward requires a constant buildup in transportation. Against this background we are not satisfied with the results of our work. Not all railways have ensured the requirements of transportation. The development of the technical base has not always kept up with the swift growth of our country's economy. We are doing all we can to eliminate bottlenecks and shortcomings.

The new 5-year plan period will be a period of large-scale construction and accelerated technical progress for the railways. It will be a most important component part in the long-term comprehensive program for the development of transportation being drafted on the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Specific tasks were outlined in the decision adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. This envisages a 14 percent increase in freight turnover on the railways. Conveyance of fuel, industrial goods, foodstuffs and fertilizer will increase. Haulage will be particularly great in Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It is intended to do a lot to improve passenger transportation. Services will be expanded, including those provided at stations and on trains. The railways will receive 15,000 comfortable passenger carriages. A number of stations will be built or reconstructed, and 112 km of metro line will be laid. Metros in Minsk, Yerevan, Gorkiy and Novosikbirsk will be added to those already existing. [end recording]

The industry's minister went on to stress that the successful work of railwaymen depends to a considerable extent on the smooth work of other ministries and departments. He called on them to improve the planning of their use of the railways and to create highly efficient equipment for the country's steel highways. The minister gave an assurance that the railwaymen would do all they could to fulfill the tasks given them for this 5-year plan.

The debate on the report on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" was concluded.

Draft Plan Approved

LD021018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] An hour ago the morning session of the congress began. Ustinov, member of the Central Committee Politburo, is in the chair. The delegates continued to discuss the report, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which was delivered Last Friday by Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in today's debates on the report were comrades Pavlovskiy, USSR Minister of Railways, and Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom. The congress decided to end the debate on the report on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." The draft decision of the congress on this question was delivered by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom:

[Begin Romanov recording] The decision of the 26th CPSU Congress of the CPSU Central Committee's draft, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990": Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on "The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," the 26th CPSU Congress decides to approve "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The USSR Council of Ministers is to work out a draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the years 1981-85 in accordance with "The Basic Guidelines," to be divided up for individual years of the 5-year plans for ministries, departments of the USSR and the union republics. The draft plan is to be submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet in October 1981.

When compiling the 11th 5-Year Plan, proposals put forward for the 26th CPSU Congress, at the congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, at the kraykom and obkom conferences, meetings of the aktivs and plenums of party committees in rayons, towns, okrugs, in labor collectives and in the press, as well as in letters from workers, collective farmers, specialists and scientists are to be examined.

The 26th CPSU Congress is of the opinion that implementation of the extensive program for the country's economic and social development during the new 5-year plan constitutes one of the most important economic and political tasks of all party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations.

The congress expresses confidence that the working people in all industries of the national economy, guided by the Leninist party, will unfold even wider the socialist competition, will spare no creative effort, knowledge and experience in order to successfully solve the tasks of communist construction. [applause] [end recording]

The congress has unanimously adopted a decision on the CPSU Central Committee's draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The congress has also adopted a decision on working people's letters and appeals addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Resolution on 'Basic Guidelines'

LD021030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 2 Mar 81

["Resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar (TASS)--We transmit the full text of the 26th CPSU Congress resolution:

Resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress on the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990"

Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990, the 26th CPSU Congress hereby resolves that:

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" shall be approved.

The USSR Council of Ministers shall elaborate, in line with the Basic Guidelines, a draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85, broken down into the years of the 5-year plan, and into USSR ministries and departments and the union republics, and shall submit it for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet in October 1981.

In the compilation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the proposals submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress shall be considered at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, at kray and oblast party conferences, at aktiv meetings and plenums of party committees in rayons, cities and okrugs, in labor collectives and in the press, and also in workers', kolkhoz members', specialists' and scientists' letters.

The 26th CPSU Congress considers that the realization of the broad program for the country's economic and social development in the new 5-year plan is a major economic and political task of all party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations. The congress expresses confidence that the working people of all branches of the national economy will, under the leadership of the Leninist party, mount even wider socialist competition and will apply their creative powers, knowledge and experience to the successful performance of the tasks of communist construction.

Resolution on Letters, Statements

LD021148Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--Follows the full text of a resolution adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU:

"The resolution of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

On letters and statements by working people, and appeals by communists addressed to the 26th Congress of the CPSU

1. To take into consideration that the Secretariat of the congress has examined a considerable part of the letters and statements of working people and appeals of communists, addressed to the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and has taken the necessary measures.

2. To instruct the Central Committee of the CPSU to complete examining the letters and statements of working people and appeals by communists, addressed to the congress, and to take appropriate decisions on them."

Colombian CP Official

LD021724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The congress was greeted today by Comrade Vieira, general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party.

[Begin Vieira recording in Spanish, fading into superimposed Russian translation] On behalf of the Colombian Communist Party we sincerely greet the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress, the glorious party of Lenin. The majestic development program--the main goal of the Basic Guidelines--is the constant raising of the standard of living of the Soviet people who, unlike working people in capitalist countries, are protected from the burden of inflation, unemployment and poverty.

We regard that aspect of your plans which envisages the expansion of cooperation with young countries as particularly important. The further development of normal relations between the Soviet Union and Colombia makes an inestimable contribution to the progress of our country.

The profound speech delivered by Comrade Brezhnev at the congress is a most important theoretical and political document, which provides a profound analysis of the most burning issues of the present time. The CPSU justifiably defines the preservation of universal peace as a most important international task.

They [as heard] have gone so far as to make false charges of supporting international terrorism against the Soviet Union; however, the entire world is well aware that the very principles of Marxism-Leninism are incompatible with terrorist ideas. In actual fact, in Latin America, for example, the most hardened terrorists are the members of the junta which is committing genocide in El Salvador and the extreme reactionary elements which, acting on instructions from the CIA, are pursuing a repressive policy toward the peoples of their countries.

The struggle between democratic forces and extreme reactionary circles is continuing in Colombia at the present time. As patriots and internationalists the Colombian communists are fighting for the attainment of true national independence. They unreservedly support the exceptionally important historical achievements of the Soviet Union and other countries building real socialism.

We are in complete solidarity with socialist Cuba, Nicaragua, the heroic people of El Salvador, with our Chilean, Uruguyan, Paraguayan and Bolivian brothers and with the patriots of other countries of the Latin American continent, who are waging an underground struggle against cruel military dictatorships which are supported by U.S. imperialism.

We are for the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the eternal principles of Marxism-Leninism and for the creation of a broad national liberation front in the struggle against imperialist oppression.

Israel's Vilner's Speech

LD021142 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has backed the proposal, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU congress, that a special international conference be held in the quest of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. Convocation of such a conference is "vital and pressing matter," stressed Meir Vilner, speaking at the congress of the Soviet communists today.

"The Camp-David deal between the United States, Israel and Egypt makes peace prospects more remote," he said. "The aim of the deal is to form an aggressive military bloc in our region, peace, American-way, is rejected both by the peoples of the Middle East and the peoples of the whole world.

Meir Vilner has said that peace can come to the Middle East "only in conditions of international detente and respect for the rights of all states and peoples."

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has said that the Israeli communists associate themselves with the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine against the Israeli occupation, for formation of an independent Palestinian state under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Having denounced Israel's barbarous actions against Palestinian refugee camps, attacks on the territory of Lebanon, the speaker pointed out that the militaristic course of the Israeli leaders "brings misfortunate to the Israeli people themselves." That course led to a sharp aggravation of the economic, social and moral crisis in Israel.

Meir Vilner emphasised the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress, and said that the forum of the Soviet communists "will go down in history as a mighty call for the peoples to intensify the struggle against the danger of war." He pointed out that in Leonid Brezhnev's report "convincing answers have been given to vital questions of the present. We are inspired by the CPSU's care for a steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the peoples of the USSR, its policy aimed at supporting all peoples fighting for national and social liberation, against aggression." The speaker said that the main content of the report is "struggle for world peace, for prevention of a nuclear holocaust."

"Consolidation of the might of the Soviet Union makes the decisive contribution to the cause of consolidating world peace, to the cause of developing the revolutionary process. To come out against the Soviet Union and to fight for peace at the same time is incompatible. Peace and the Soviet Union are indivisible," he said.

Argentina's Ava's Speech

LD021214 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Ava today conveyed warm greetings to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress from the Argentinian communists.

He said that the communists of Argentina regard the 26th CPSU Congress as a forum which inspires working people throughout the world. "The decisions of your congress will serve as stimulus for all those who are struggling for social progress and durable peace."

"We, Argentinian communists, waging a difficult struggle for the country's democratic enovation, striving to unite all forces in the name of the true democratic revival of the nation, are inspired by the achievements of the USSR and other socialist countries," he pointed out.

"The communists of Argentina," the speaker went on to say, "resolutely uphold the interests of the working people and the nation, struggling for the country's democratic development and coming out in favour of the foreign policy of peace and fraternity with all peoples in the continent. Together with other forces we reject the adventurous policy of U.S. imperialism which is stepping up interference in the domestic affairs of Latin American peoples."

"Ignoring the experience of decades, U.S. imperialism is again resorting to the policy of aggression, escalation of the arms race and open pressure on the countries of Latin America and their governments. But forces which come out against imperialism, and struggle against its henchmen have grown and noticeably strengthened in those countries," he said.

"The Great October Revolution," Athos Ava said, "changed the course of human history. The Cuban revolution changed the face of the Latin American Continent. We are inspired by the outstanding victory of the Nicaraguan people which put an end to the Somoza dictatorship and is now rebuilding its life in accordance with the people's interests and will." The speaker paid homage to the courage of Salvadoran patriots who are waging a revolutionary struggle.

"The Argentinian communists are convinced that the struggle of the working class and the people under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of working people will pave the way for social progress of peoples in the countries of Latin America," he stated.

Congo's Nze's Address

LD021248 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--"The Soviet Union and the CPSU have always been and remain reliable allies of the peoples fighting for national and social liberation, against exploitation and neocolonialist sway, against Zionism, apartheid and military regimes which serve imperialism," said member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Pierre Nze, speaking today at the 26th CPSU congress, which is in its seventh day in the Kremlin.

The Congolese Party of Labor, he said, highly appreciates the tireless struggle waged by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev with a view to save mankind from a world war, to preserve detente and world peace.

"The CPSU," said Pierre Nze, "is a great party which firmly follows the Leninist principles and therefore its role and prestige will steadily grow."

"The Central Committee's report, which was delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev," the speaker said, "is a document of great political significance, remarkable analytic depth.

"Political conclusions and provisions, which are contained in the report, strengthen the confidence not only of the Congolese but all African communists of the rightfulness of their cause. It strengthens the hope of the peoples that a climate of peace will be established in the whole world. The report convincingly shows how favourable and fruitful is communist humanism for advancement of the whole of mankind."

"The significance of the report, which is an inestimable contribution to Marxism-Leninism, is also that it will serve for everyone of us as a guide in our struggle for building socialism," said Pierre Nze. "The report gives every one of us a clear vision of the problems of the present and the task facing us."

"We are confident," the speaker said, "that relying on remarkable accomplishments of socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress will open up new vistas for the land of the soviets."

PRAVDA CARRIES TIKHONOV CPSU CONGRESS REPORT

LD021641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 pp 2-4

[Text of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990; Report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, 27 February 1981"; delivered at 27 February morning session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The 26th CPSU Congress is proceeding in a creative, businesslike and cohesive atmosphere. The congress delegates, our party and the entire Soviet people have greeted the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as a document of tremendous historic importance. (prolonged applause)

With exceptional profundity Leonid Ilich described the Central Committee's multifaceted activity and the titanic work of the party and the people to strengthen the country's economic might and its security, to improve Soviet people's life and to preserve and consolidate peace.

The report is an outstanding creative contribution to developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist teaching and to scientifically substantiating the party's general course during the period of developed socialism. It vividly reveals the greatness of the goals and nobility of the ideals to which the Communist Party created by Lenin has devoted itself. (applause)

The report embodies our party's wisdom and its great responsibility for the fate of the country and the united will of the more than 17 million-strong army of communists and all Soviet people. Unanimously approved by the congress as a guide to action, the report mobilizes the party and the people to resolve new tasks and opens up an inspiring prospect of communist creative work. (applause)

Our party's domestic and international course has been tested by time and corroborated by life. We can say, comrades, with every justification that this course is the only correct, Leninist course! (applause)

An outstanding role in formulating and implementing this course belongs to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The party and the people see Leonid Ilich as a wise and proven leader who is confidently leading our mighty motherland onward to communism! (prolonged applause)

Our tasks become greater in scale and complexity with every 5-year plan. This is shown by "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990," submitted by the party Central Committee for consideration by the 26th congress.

The draft was prepared on the basis of the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The Basic Guidelines generalize the practice of communist building in the USSR, take into account the other socialist countries' experience, sum up the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, define economic and social development tasks for the next 5 years and the period through 1990 and formulate a system of measures to implement those tasks.

The draft is full of concern for the good of the Soviet person and for the further blossoming and strengthening of the socialist homeland's might. That is the aim of the development of material production and the growth of its efficiency, the progress of science and technology, the deepening of foreign economic ties and the improvement of the management of the national economy.

The interested and businesslike discussion of the draft in the press, in labor collectives, at party meetings and conferences and at the union republic communist party congresses has taken the form of a vivid demonstration of socialist democracy's vitality and of the inviolable unity of the party and the people.

Valuable proposals, additions and amendments enriching this important document have been submitted in the course of the nationwide discussion.

The draft Basic Guidelines have elicited a great response abroad. Our friends see them as yet further convincing evidence of the triumph of the ideas and practice of real socialism. They share our joy at our labor victories and wholeheartedly wish Soviet people new successes. [applause]

It is indicative that many realistically minded representatives of Western political and business circles are also noting the peaceful thrust of our plans and the invariable desire of the party and the Soviet people for lasting peace on earth.

As for the attacks on the socialist economic system and the slanderous fabrications of our enemies regarding some sort of "crisis" in the Soviet economy, life itself refutes them.

To the capitalist society with its acute social contradictions, unemployment and inflation, crises and slumps and mounting arms race, socialism counterposes a society of sociopolitical and ideological unity, concern for working people, the advantages of the socialist economic system and the planned economy, and a policy of curbing the arms race.

In this confrontation [protivostoyaniye] between the two worlds--the socialist world and the capitalist world--socialism has stable national economic growth, the steady upsurge in the people's well-being and culture, the rightness of Marxist-Leninist ideas, social justice, great humanism, true democratism and our socialist way of life, whose slogan is: Everything is in the name of man, for the good of man. The future belongs to socialism! [applause]

1. The Development of the Economy and the Increase in the People's Well-being During the 10th 5-Year Plan

Comrades!

The direction of the country's economic and social development during the 10th 5-Year Plan was entirely in accordance with the course formulated at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. As a result of the practical implementation of this course, all spheres and aspects of Soviet society's life were dynamically developed.

The people's well-being improved, and the country's production and scientific and technical potential increased. The people's sociopolitical and ideological unity was still further consolidated, the alliance between the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia and the inviolable friendship among all nations and nationalities strengthened, and socialist democracy deepended.

The great gains of the developed socialist society were enshrined in the new USSR Constitution.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries expanded and became richer.

The Soviet state's international prestige is exceptionally high. Its influence on world development is great.

It can be said with a sense of deep satisfaction that the 10th 5-Year Plan was a 5-year plan of great achievements by our party and people! Another step was taken along the road of communist building! And we are entitled to be proud of this, comrades! (applause)

Moving on to the specific indicators characterizing the country's development, the first thing that should be noted is that the scale of the economy increased considerably during the last 5-Year Plan and high absolute increases in production were obtained. National income increased R400 billion compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan and industrial output increased R717 billion.

The chemical and petrochemical industry, electronics, the production of automation facilities and control systems, instrument making and motor vehicle manufacturing developed at increasing preferential rates. The production of modern equipment increased.

Fixed capital amounting to R588 billion was commissioned. More than 1,200 major industrial enterprises were constructed.

The fuel and energy complex was further developed. Possessing a good raw material base and modern machine building, we made considerable strides in developing the nuclear power industry. The formation continued of the USSR unified power system, which now covers a territory with a population of more than 220 million. A unified gas supply system for the country was formed--the length of main gas pipelines has increased by 64,000 km over the last two 5-year plans, or in other words it has doubled.

From the rostrum of the 25th congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke with great warmth of the wonderful people who had accomplished a labor exploit under the harsh conditions of West Siberia--they had created and started up the country's biggest fuel and energy base. In the period between the 25th and 26th congresses the Siberians, inspired by the party's high assessment, more than doubled the extraction of oil (including gas condensate) and increased gas extraction by a factor of 4.3. This is yet another exploit in the name of the motherland and a fitting gift for the 26th congress! (applause)

During the 10th 5-Year Plan major measures were implemented to further boost agriculture. More than R170 billion was channeled into the sector's development. Our industry began to satisfy more fully the countryside's needs for agricultural machines and mineral fertilizers. Specialized sectors such as rural construction, land reclamation and water resources, machine building for stockraising and fodder production and the microbiological industry were further developed.

The strengthening of agriculture's material base and the implementation of important socio-economic measures create a good foundation for the further growth of agricultural production.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions for 3 of the 5 years, in average annual terms agricultural output increased 9 percent. The average annual grain harvest, for the first time, reached 205 million tons and showed an increase of more than 23 million tons over the 9th 5-Year Plan. Average annual cotton production increased by more than 1 million tons. In 1980 almost 10 million tons of cotton was harvested. Production of other types of agricultural produce increased also.

The party consistently steered the course of improving the people's material and cultural living standards. Real per capita income increased. By the end of the 5-year plan more than half the population had an income of over R100 per month per member of the family, whereas in 1970 only 18 percent of the population had that sort of income.

The average wage of workers and employees increased almost 16 percent, and kolkhoz members' income from public farming increased 26 percent. The remuneration of certain categories of working people in important sectors such as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal and textile industries, construction, agriculture and railroad transport increased. The raising of the wage rates and salaries of personnel in nonproduction sectors of the national economy was completed.

Housing construction was carried out on a large scale. During the 10th 5-Year Plan more than 50 million people improved their housing conditions.

More money from social consumption funds began to be spent on education, public health, the material support of labor veterans and other social measures. The pensions of kolkhoz members, personnel in a number of sectors of the national economy and invalids were improved. A whole series of additional benefits were established for people who took part in the Great Patriotic War. All this shows that in our country working people and people who have accomplished military exploits are surrounded with honor, universal respect, and constant concern on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet state!

All our achievements are the result of the people's tremendous labor, of the selfless efforts of all the fraternal republics' working people, who are accomplishing truly historic deeds in their everyday life and are raising the country to new levels of progress.

And we communists feel a sense of great pride in our heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry and the talented people's intelligentsia! (applause)

We are proud that the cause of Lenin's party, the cause of communism has become the cause of the whole people of our country! This is the source of our strength and invincibility! Under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people are confidently traveling the road of communist creative work! (applause)

While it assesses at its true worth what was accomplished during the 10th 5-Year Plan, the party sees the difficulties and shortcomings. Above all, the point is that it has not been possible to resolve as planned the task of increasing labor productivity and accelerating the development of certain sectors of the national economy, or to overcome the dissipation of capital investments. Resources have not always been used thriftily. This has been discussed with the utmost keenness in the CPSU Central Committee report and the speeches by congress delegates.

As the Central Committee report points out, the main reason for the difficulties and shortcomings, for the bottlenecks in the national economy, lies in the fact that the forces of inertia, tradition and habit that took shape during the period when what was in the limelight was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative side of things have still not been completely overcome.

The essence of the party demands is now that there must be a switch to the road of intensification and improved production efficiency and work quality, with maximum use being made of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the tremendous economic potential and reserves. This will make it possible to overcome difficulties by relying on the successes achieved in economic building, to ensure further national economic growth during the 11th 5-Year Plan and in subsequent years and to successfully resolve the tasks the congress is going to set.

II. The Main Tasks of the Country's Economic and Social Development in the 11th 5-Year Plan

Comrades!

As it enters the eighties, the party is putting forward a scientifically substantiated program for the further economic and social development of the country. The program received comprehensive theoretical and poltical substantiation in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and found concrete expression in the draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990."

The tasks for the new 5-year plan have been coordinated with prospects for the next 10 years, which makes it possible to ensure continuity in the implementation of economic policy, to correctly outline immediate and longer-term targets and to determine ways and methods of solving the key economic problems. This is an important step in further improving our planning.

The party is setting as the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan that of ensuring the further growth of Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable onward development of the national economy, faster scientific and technical progress and the switching of the economy to the intesive road of development, the more rational use of the country's production potential, the saving of all types of resources in every possible way and improved work quality.

The development of the most important sectors of the national economy during the 11th 5-Year Plan will be characterized by the following figures:

	Percentage Increase in 1976-1980	Percentage Increase in 1981-1985 According to Draft Basic Guidelines
Industrial output including:	24	26-28
Group A	26	26-28
Group B	21	27-29
Agricultural output (average annual)--see footnote	9	12-14
Railroad freight turnover	6	14-15
Capital investments--see footnote	20	12-15
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	24	22-25

(footnote) (increase compared with preceding 5-year plan)

In assessing these figures, it can be noted with satisfaction that steady and stable rates of economic development are planned for the new 5-year plan. This will ensure an increase of 18-20 percent in national income used for consumption and accumulation.

The Program for Boosting the People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The supreme goal of the Communist Party's policy and all its practical activity has always been, is and will remain concern for the good of the people.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the party intends to implement an extensive system of measures to consistently increase the people's well-being and create increasingly favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual, highly productive labor, the strengthening of Soviet people's health and the improvement of their leisure and the development of education, science and culture--everything that constitutes our socialist way of life.

It is planned to increase the consumption fund's share of national income. Real per capita income will increase 16-18 percent.

Among the measures aimed at improving working people's living standards, the fuller satisfaction of the population's effective demand for various goods and services is of special significance. Turnover in state and cooperative trade will increase 22-25 percent.

A food program and a program for developing consumer goods production are being formulated and will be implemented. This will make it possible to improve supplies of meat, milk, fruit and other products to the population. There will be an increase in sales of various kinds of cotton, woolen, silk and linen textiles, articles made from them, knitted underwear and outerwear, children's goods, cultural and everyday articles and domestic appliances. It is planned to expand and renew the range of consumer goods, improve their quality and increase sales of new, fashionable goods and also of inexpensive quality goods. The intention here is to consistently pursue the line of ensuring the stability of state retail prices for the main food and nonfood goods. A great deal is to be done to develop and improve the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises and of the whole services sphere.

The growth in the population's money income will also continue. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase 13-16 percent. In the process the amount of remuneration is to be made more dependent on the end results of the work of the collective and of each working person. As the conditions are created and the resources are accumulated, it is planned to gradually increase the minimum wage--to R80 per month--and the wage rates and salaries of workers and employees, primarily in the production sectors of the national economy.

The centralized implementation of a number of other measures is planned: In the Urals and certain areas of Kazakhstan regional rates will be introduced for the wages of workers and employees for whom such rates have not already been established; supplements will be introduced for continuous work in southern regions of the Far East and East Siberia; additional payments for nightwork will be increased in certain sectors.

It is planned to appropriate approximately R10 billion to implement the new measures in the sphere of raising wages in the period through [v raschete na] 1985.

Kolkhoz members' remuneration will increase 20-22 percent. Taking into account their income from their personal subsidiary plots, kolkhoz members' income will approximate closely to the income of workers and employees.

As is well known, our state implements a wide range of measures of great practical significance to every Soviet family via the social consumption funds. In 1985 these will reach R138 billion, which will be an average of about R2,000 per four-person family.

The party Central Committee and the government have formulated a new system of measures to improve the life of mothers and the rising generation and to this end to increase state aid to families with children and newlyweds, and they deem it advisable to implement these measures in the 11th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years. The measures are directed toward increasing the income of families with children, improving their housing and living conditions, especially those of young families, further developing the network of children's preschool establishments so that every family can enjoy their services, increasing free time for mothers and creating better conditions for the raising of children.

During the first stage--in the upcoming 5-year plan--it is intended to earmark more than R9 billion to implement the measures to increase state aid to families with children, which will be gradually carried out region by region across the country. It is planned to use these funds to introduce in 1981-83 partially paid leave for mothers to look after a child up to the age of 12 months. This leave will later be extended until the child reaches 18 months.

It is planned to introduce state lump-sum grants on the birth of a child, the grants being R50 for the first child and R100 for the second and third children (applause), and also to increase by 3 days the annual leave of working women who have 2 or more children aged under 12 years. (applause) In 1981 it is planned to increase the size of monthly child benefits for single mothers.

In our country concern for children and mothers is truly a matter of state importance. The new resolution of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers once again cogently confirms that our party and our state are unswervingly following Lenin's behest: "Give children all that is best." (applause)

During the new 5-year plan the living conditions of labor veterans retiring for their well-earned rest will be improved and there will be increases in the minimum old-age and disability pensions for families which lose their breadwinner, and also in certain previously established pensions. New measures are envisaged for the material and everyday support of those who took part in the Great Patriotic War.

Over the course of the 5-year plan the state will appropriate almost an extra R6 billion to improve the population's social security.

As calculations show, the increased state aid for families with children and the rise in pensions will increase the incomes of about 50 million Soviet citizens.

A characteristic feature of our society is concern for people's health. During the 11th 5-Year Plan new polyclinics and hospitals will be commissioned and there will be an improvement in the level of equipment of public health institutions with medical hardware, instruments and equipment. More attention will be paid to preventing disease and to the provision of clinic services for the population, especially children.

What is coming to the fore today is improving the quality of medical services, and this is determined by the utilization in medical practice of scientific and technical achievements, modern means of diagnosis and treatment and effective medicinal preparations. And of course, the standard of medical services depends to a tremendous extent on the professional know-how, experience, sensitivity and warmheartedness of the physician, nurse or orderly toward everyone who needs help. Public health organs and medical establishment collectives must pay unremitting attention to improving qualifications and instilling high moral qualities, without which the noble profession of medic is unthinkable.

The organization of working people's leisure, tourism and excursion services will be further developed and improved. The opportunities for parents and children to rest and undergo treatment together are being expanded.

Physical culture and sport will occupy a larger part of the Soviet people's everyday life. The best possible use must be made of existing sports centers and facilities, irrespective of their departmental affiliations. The soviets, ministries and departments, economic organs, trade unions, the Komsomol and sporting organizations must see to this.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan, as in previous years, housing construction will be carried out on a large scale. It is planned to construct 530-540 million square meters of housing over the next 5 years. Housing must be constructed as a matter of priority in newly developed regions and in rural areas. It is intended to complete the transition to constructing apartment blocks according to standard designs providing improved apartment layout and finish. During the 11th 5-Year Plan new state housing areas will, as a rule, be allocated on the principle of giving families individual apartments.

The draft envisages a system of measures to develop education and increase the role of socialist culture and art in enriching Soviet people's spiritual life.

Great significance is attached to improving the quality of cadre training and increasing the production of specialists in new areas of science and technology. The task of higher and secondary education and vocational and technical educational establishments is to constantly improve the training process and actively mold in the rising generation a sense of social duty and a communist world outlook.

The measures to develop television, radio and publishing and to improve the work of cultural enlightenment institutions are also designed to promote the fuller and more multifaceted satisfaction of spiritual requirements.

In discussing the social development program for the coming years, it must be stressed that it attaches special significance to improving the conditions of labor activity, reducing manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor in every possible way and alleviating working conditions. The increase in the level of mechanization of hoisting and transport, loading and unloading and warehousing operations will make it possible in 1985 to save the labor of 1.5-2 million people.

Labor is the main sphere of man's activity, and it is important to constantly enrich its content and strengthen its creative character.

Specific concern for the specific person and his needs and requirements is, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, the be-all and end-all of our economic policy. The great meaning of the activity of Lenin's party lies in the fact that it has always struggled and worked in the name of a better life and happiness for working people. Soviet people are well aware that this will continue to be the case! (applause)

The All-Round Improvement of Production Efficiency Is a Very Important Economic and Political Task

Comrades!

Only on the basis of developing material production and improving its efficiency can we implement the great, multifaceted program for improving the people's well-being.

The all-round improvement of production efficiency is the fundamental basis of present-day economic development and a very important task at the current stage of communist building.

In terms of its historical dimensions, significance and consequences the current transfer of our national economy to an intensive development footing is comparable to the most profound transformations, such as socialist industrialization, which radically altered the face of the country.

Everything--the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the refinement of the social production structure, the improvement of planning and administration and raising of the standard of management--must be devoted to the solution of tasks of intensifying the economy and ensuring higher production results while using up less money and fewer resources, as Leonid Ilich pointed out. The Central Committee's statement on the question met with our congress' unanimous approval. It is supported by the entire party and the whole Soviet people. (applause)

In the eighties we must put the economy on the path of intensification and implement new measures to further improve socialist production efficiency, and the 11th 5-Year Plan can and must be a major step in this direction.

The draft Basic Guidelines submitted for examination by the congress were formulated on the basis of the need to make fuller use of the massive production potential created by many generations of Soviet people.

A characteristic feature of the new 5-year plan is that it envisages the increasing preferential growth of final national economic results compared with the increase in expenditure of manpower and materials, including capital investments. Measures are outlined to make more rational use of all available resources.

The chief factor in economic growth is the improvement of labor productivity. Social labor productivity must increase by 17-20 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

This should account for at least 85-90 percent of the increase in the national income. There must be a considerable increase, compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan in the labor productivity growth rate in industry, agriculture, construction and railroad transport.

Increase in Labor Productivity (in Percentages)

	1970-1980	1981-1985 According to Draft Basic Guidelines
In industry	17	23-25
In agriculture (social production; average annual figure compared with previous 5-year plan)	15	22-24
In construction	11	15-17
In railroad transport	0.5	10-12

In all sectors it is necessary to create conditions for highly productive labor, ensure the all-round acceleration of comprehensive mechanization and automation, persistently introduce the team form of labor organization, improve norm-fixing and intensify the incentive role of wages. Things should be organized in such a way that output growth at existing enterprises is achieved with the same number of or even fewer employees. Attention should also be paid to the more rational utilization of labor in the nonproduction sphere.

As was pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee accountability report, the reduction of the materials-intensiveness of output and the economical consumption of raw materials, fuel, energy, metals, cement, mineral fertilizers and other materials acquire very great importance in the forthcoming period in terms of our economic building. It must be borne in mind that it is becoming increasingly expensive to maintain, let alone increase the level of extraction of raw material and fuel and energy resources. We have to explore sparsely populated and difficult-of-access regions in the north and east to meet the demand for them. The effect of saving one ton of oil, coal or metal is becoming ever greater, while the damage caused by irrational utilization becomes more and more apparent. We are still not always able to make prudent use of material assets, and great waste occurs.

There must be a fundamental improvement in this area in the forthcoming 5-year period. Tight restrictions are being imposed on the consumption of all resources. All ministries, union republics and enterprises will have economy targets. During the new 5-year plan we must ensure savings of fuel and energy resources in the national economy amounting to 160-170 million tons of standard fuel. In machine-building and metal working it is planned to reduce the proportional consumption of rolled ferrous metals by at least 18-20 percent, steel pipes by 10-12 percent and rolled ferrous metals by 9-11 percent. Targets are being established for savings of sawn timber, cement and other materials.

It is particularly important to accelerate the solution of questions connected with improving the use of scrap metal. In this connection it is planned to construct, in areas where scrap metal is generated, small metallurgical plants working on metal waste.

Ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations must regard the outlined fuel, raw material, semifinished materials, manpower and money saving targets as minimum targets and as compulsory as regards fulfillment. At all levels of the economy and in all sectors a complex of measures must be elaborated and introduced to economize on resources including the use of progressive techniques and low-waste and waste-free technology, and the application of leading experience must become widespread. Given our scale of production it is not merely a major reserve of social labor savings but also an indispensable condition of balance between production, material resources and demand.

One key task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is that of making fuller and more efficient use of fixed production capital. Fixed production capital is growing rapidly, but in many cases we are not getting the proper return. Equipment often operates below capacity, in machine-building the shift index for metal-working equipment is 1.35. Fixed capital at existing enterprises is being renewed too slowly, and moreover in a number of cases newly commissioned equipment is little different from existing equipment in terms of its technical and economic parameters, and it costs more.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes fixed capital is not used rationally enough. Because of poor operation and storage, equipment often becomes unusable very quickly and is written off without having fulfilled its normal period of service.

Delays in the assimilation of new production capacities also have an adverse effect on the capital-output ratio and other economic indicators.

We must also ensure significant advances in improving the effectiveness of capital investments. The planned increase in the national income for the 5-year plan is to be attained on a smaller absolute and relative increase in capital investments than in the past 5 years. We must make even more vigorous efforts to implement the party Central Committee directives and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on resolutely combating fragmentation of capital investments and concentrating them in the major areas of industrial and agricultural production and on projects nearing completion while speeding up the construction of new projects.

I have to say a special word about capital investments in the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. Funds allocated for these purposes are recouped on an average three times more quickly than money spent on creating similar production capacities through new construction, and manpower requirements are reduced. The task is to inject more funds into modernization, substantially increasing its share of the overall volume of capital investments. The USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must carefully examine these matters again and again when formulating 5-year plan targets.

An efficient economy means high-quality output with improved consumer and technical-economic properties. Recent years have seen certain advances in this sphere, but they are not enough. It is necessary to improve the quality of all types of industrial and agricultural products and constantly broaden and renew the range of articles in accordance with the modern demands of scientific and technical progress and also growing consumer demand. A significant role belongs to the introduction of comprehensive quality-control systems and the improvement of standards and technical conditions for finished output, complete sets of articles, semi-finished and raw materials.

The party organically links the shift toward efficiency and quality with work in improving production on the basis of modern science and technology. The task in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to accelerate the retooling of production and to pursue a policy of creating as quickly as possible and commissioning everywhere fundamentally new equipment and materials and making widespread use of highly productive energy and materials-saving technology.

The rate of equipment renewal will be increased approximately 1.5 times. Enterprises must not be allowed to produce articles of obsolete design whose use does not ensure an increase in labor productivity. We must tighten up the system of evaluation of the technical standard of machinery and equipment. In order to ensure the prompt withdrawal of obsolete equipment from production we may have to place time limits on the production of this equipment and impose more effective penalties for the production of obsolete models.

Science is playing an even bigger part in the development of modern production. The draft "Basic Guidelines" set the task of increasing the effectiveness of scientific research, significantly speeding up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and deepening the link between fundamental and applied research and production. It is the duty of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and all ministries and departments to make rational use of funds allocated for science, concentrate them in priority fields and improve the coordination of scientific institutions' activities while striving to introduce the results of scientific research more quickly. The elaboration and implementation of comprehensive targeted programs must be expanded. This approach will make it possible to pool the efforts of scientists, production workers and planning body and ministry personnel in the solution of very important scientific and technical problems. Science and production associations, which are such an effective way of linking science to production, will be further developed, each of them must be a major center for the creation and production of new high-quality productis and for the refinement of technology and production organization.

The tasks involved in improving efficiency and quality are massive and complex, but we are confident that with hard and purposeful work by economic organs, party organizations, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and labor collectives they will be successfully solved! (applause)

Key Questions Concerning the Development of Material Production Sectors

Comrades!

The draft "Basic Guidelines" determine ways of developing the material production sectors, refining the national economic structure and improving the deployment of production forces. I will dwell on some of them.

Fundamental features of the 11th 5-Year Plan include high production growth rates in Group B industrial sectors compared with sectors in Group A.

The plan is to increase consumer goods production in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the following scale:

	Unit of Measurement	1980	1985	Percentage of increase 1981-1985
Food industry sectors output	billions of rubles	100	123-126	23-26
including:				
meat (including category 1 offals) from state resources raw material	millions of tons	8.3	11.1	34
whole milk products from state resources raw material in milk equivalent	millions of tons	24.87	28.3	14
light industry output	billions of rubles	100	118-120	18-20
including:				
Textiles	billions of square meters	10.7	12.7	19
knitwear	millions of articles	1622	2060	27
leather footwear	millions of pairs	744.3	830	11.5
cultural, consumer and domestic goods	billions of rubles in retail prices	43.5	61.0	increase of of at least 40 percent

The accelerated growth of Group B production is a matter of great significance. Party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, leaders of enterprises and labor collectives must make every effort to ensure expanded production of consumer goods and an improvement in their quality. It is particularly important to display initiative and persistence here and to exploit more fully all available opportunities and reserves in the light and food industry sectors and in heavy industry. In order to increase consumer goods production we must make better use of local resources. The production of beautifully made, quality articles which bring joy and a good atmosphere to people's homes is a matter of honor and professional pride for all who produce consumer goods. (applause)

The base sectors of industry--electrical, metallurgical, chemical, machine building--have a definite part to play in developing the national economy and obtaining high final results.

The production growth planned for major types of base industry sector products in the 11th 5-Year Plan is as follows:

	Unit of Measurement	1980	1985	Percentage of Increase 1981-1985
Electricity	billions of kilowatt-hours	1295	1550-1600	20-24
Oil (including Gas condensate)	millions of tons	603	620-645	3-7
Gas	billions of cubic meters	435	600-640	38-47
Coal	millions of tons	716.4	770-800	7-12
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)	millions of tons	103	117-120	14-17
Machine building and metalworking products	billions of rubles	179	250	increase at least 40 percent
Mineral fertilizers: standard units	millions of tons	104	150-155	44-49
100-percent nutrient equivalent	millions of tons	24.8	36-37	45-49
Synethetic resins and plastics	millions of tons	3.64	6-6.25	65-72
Chemical fibers and yarns	thousands of tons	1176	1600	36
Cement (excluding interfarm organizations) output	millions of tons	124	140-142	13-15

The development of the country's economic potential is governed in many respects by the state of mineral and raw material resources. In the new 5-year plan geological survey work will be carried out on an even wider scale and even more persistently. It is our duty--no matter how great our stocks of natural resources--to constantly seek out the most rational ways of extracting and making economical use of them.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be the first stage in the implementation of the USSR energy program elaborated on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative. It attaches paramount importance to accelerating the development, especially in West Siberia, of the gas industry, which has a reliable raw material base. It envisages achieving the entire increase in gas extraction in the new 5-year plan from West Siberia.

Petroleum industry workers have great and complex tasks to solve in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Increased electricity production will come mainly from nuclear fuel, hydroelectric power and the use of coal in the country's eastern regions. In 1981-1985 it is planned to achieve more than 70 percent of the increase in electricity output from nuclear and hydroelectric power stations, including almost all the increase in the output of electricity in the European part of the country. It is planned to build large thermal power stations using cheap coal extracted [by] using the open-cut method in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coalfields.

In the years ahead it is planned to start a fundamentally new trend in the centralized supply of heat to major cities. I am referring to the construction of several large-capacity nuclear stations for the supply of heat, each capable of providing a city with a population of thousands with a reliable supply of heat without polluting the atmosphere in the process.

The prompt and comprehensive solution by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and other ministries and departments of all questions relating to the task put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev of organizing liquid fuel production on the basis of Kansk-Achinsk coal will be of great importance to the national economy. We must be more active in the work of seeking new and efficient energy sources and ensuring that they are used rationally.

Furhter increasing fuel and energy production and improving the fuel and energy balance will make it possible to considerably increase the level of electrification in all national economy sectors and in the home.

In the development of metallurgy, at the same time as metal production increase, the policy of radically improving metal quality and increasing the output of efficient metal products will be more resolutely implemented. One of the most important tasks is to reduce the consumption of rolled ferrous metals per unit of finished industrial and construction production. This task is to be solved by improving the quality and expanding the range of rolled metal and increasing the number of profiles requiring minimal processing by consumers. The production of metal powders, whose use saves the national economy a large sum will increase considerably.

These measures, together with design improvements in metalworking machinery and technology and more extensive application of chemical and other construction materials, will make it possible to save 8 million tons of rolled ferrous metals in machine building and 2 million tons in construction in 1985.

In order to increase the quality of metal products it is imperative to continue the work of carrying out a major technical refitting of metallurgical enterprises and introducing progressive production processes.

Increasing the quality of metal products is part of the more general problem of radical changes in the sphere of construction materials. The proportion of aluminum and other nonferrous metals and precision alloys in their balance will increase. The production of semiconductors, especially pure materials and other materials with enhanced parameters, will be developed. Production of plastics, laminated wooden structures, fiberboard, cardboard and other products of the chemical, wood processing and pulp and paper industries will increase.

Technically re-equipping thenational economy and putting it on an intensive footing sets the machine building sector exceptionally stiff tasks. The draft "Basic Guidelines" envisage increasing this sector's production by at least 40 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Output will be increased in the power machine building industry, the heavy and transport machine building industry, transport construction, the chemical industry, the petroleum industry, the agricultural machine building industry, the machine tool and tool building industry, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, the electrical equipment industry, and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances.

The efficiency of the machine building sector itself is being increased by improving its technology, deepening specialization and improving the pool of metalworking equipment. More attention must be paid to concentrating the production of general machine building products.

But the main task, of course, is to improve the quality of and to update machine building products. Demand for machinery and equipment for the mechanization and automation of production in every sector of the national economy must be more fully met.

Production of miniaturized control computers as an integral part of basic technical equipment, instruments and various control and monitoring systems and devices will be considerably expanded. The output of individual units and installations will be increased, as will their operational life, reliability and efficiency. More automatic manipulators (industrial robots) will be produced.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan great strides will be made in the technical reequipping of the petroleum, gas, light, food and other industrial sectors. The creation of systems of machinery for the integrated mechanization of construction and reclamation work will be completed in all essentials. The schedule of equipment forming part of the system of machinery for agriculture is to be expanded.

It is planned to accelerate the development and production of more productive machinery, making it possible to achieve the maximum saving of raw materials and fuel and energy resources. Thus, with a view to making better use of secondary energy resources in metallurgy, the chemical industry and other sectors, it is planned to increase the production of waste-heat boilers by 60 percent. The production of trucks with disel engines will be increased by 90 percent, which will mean a considerable saving of fuel.

Talking of machine building, I would like to dwell on another question. This sector must not only produce modern equipment but also actively help to ensure its efficient operation by the consumer. This requires machine building enterprises' broad participation in the assembly of complex equipment in the process of construction and the implementation of measures to radically improve its servicing and commercial centralized repair and to meet more fully the spare parts requirements of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the new 5-year plan work will continue on ensuring the interconnected, balanced development of sectors forming the unified agroindustrial complex. Nearly one-third of all capital investments in the national economy are channeled into developing and improving this complex, most of them directly into developing agricultural production--this is because of the tremendous significance of this sector of the economy in resolving the food problem.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase agricultural production on the following scale:

	Unit of Measurement	Average Annual Production 1976-1980	Average Annual Production 1981-1985	Increase in Average Annual Production in 1981-1985 (percent)
Grain	million tons	205.0	238-243	16-19
Sugar beet	million tons	88.4	100-103	13-16
Sunflowers	million tons	5.32	6.8	28
Cotton	millions tons	8.9	9.2-9.3	3-4
Meat (Carcass weight)	millions tons	14.8	17-17.5	15-18
Milk	million tons	92.6	97-99	5-7
Eggs	billions	63.1	72	14
Vegetables, fruit and berries	million tons	26.0	29.4	13
Wool	million tons	9.4	11.5	22
	thousand tons	460	470-480	2-4

The targets for increasing agricultural output are very intensive. In order to fulfill them it is necessary to significantly improve the utilization of allocated resources and ensure further growth and increased efficiency in agricultural production.

Among the most important tasks are those of increasing grain production, radically improving fodder production and developing livestock raising on that basis, and implementing measures to reduce losses of agricultural output and improve its quality.

The growth in per capita agricultural output will be double that of the previous 5-year plan. To achieve this it is necessary to make better use of land, increase the level of specialization and concentration of agricultural production and continue to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and its transfer to an industrial footing and to the use of progressive technology. The task is set of raising the level of mechanization of agricultural operations, first and foremost at livestock units. Power available per worker on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase 50 percent during the 5-year plan, and capital available will increase 40 percent. Deliveries of new machinery will increase. There will be a considerable increase in the provision of high-powered tractors and trucks to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to rectify the situation as regards the quality of agricultural machinery, which now gives rise to many complaints, and to ensure that it accords with our highest demands.

Our industry is steadily increasing the output and delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the production of mineral fertilizers will increase by nearly 50 percent. Chemical industry workers must take care to produce more concentrated and complex fertilizers. At the same time it is necessary to improve the practice of both utilization and distribution of mineral fertilizers. Here the main point is to ensure the greatest possible effect and ensure that farms receiving more mineral fertilizers correspondingly increase the production and sale of agricultural products. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers must work on this question and find the correct solution, guided by state interests.

The same approach would be correct when utilizing reclamation facilities.

When talking about a fodder base for livestockraising, it is necessary to stress the great significance of more effective utilization of forage grain resources. The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages an improvement in the fodder balance in terms of protein and other nutrients. This will be achieved through a speedier increase in the production of pulses and other high-protein crops and microbiological synthesis products, the elimination of fodder nutrient loss and the development of the fodder production industry.

I want to especially dwell on the question of ensuring the safekeeping of agricultural products. There are still losses of grain, vegetables, potatoes, meat and milk at all points along the way from producer to consumer. A lot of mineral fertilizers and much fodder are also lost. To improve storage conditions and reduce losses the new 5-year plan envisages allocating R15 billion in capital investment, or 1.6 times as much as in the last 5-year plan. These funds will go to construct grain storage facilities, refrigerated stores, storage for vegetables and fodder and other installations. But success in the struggle against losses depends to a vast extent on labor organization and on a conscientious and solicitous attitude to the results of labor, and this is what we must remember above all.

Science has an important part to play in boosting agriculture. Scientists' efforts must be directed toward achieving an all-round increase in soil fertility and yields and in improving seed growing. We must create and bring to the fields more quickly new, highly productive strains of grain crops, cotton, sugar beet and sunflower and refine selection work on improving animal pedigrees and productive qualities.

Our agriculture's production potential has increased tremendously. It is now particularly important to handle it prudently and to ensure the maximum return on the funds we are investing in the development of the agroindustrial complex. This is determined above all by the organization, initiative and responsibility of all rural workers and also working people in related sectors engaged in the storage, transportation and processing of agricultural products and in getting them to the consumer. Of course, a great deal depends here on our machine builders, who have the task of providing all agroindustrial complex sectors with highly productive equipment.

Nor must we forget citizens' personal plots and enterprise and institution subsidiary plots, which are a reserve for increasing the production of meat, milk, potatoes and other products.

Production infrastructure sectors will be further developed in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is a task of paramount importance to make railroad transportation meet the needs of the national economy. The draft "Basic Guidelines" envisage significantly strengthening the material and technical base of railroad transportation. Capital investments in this sphere are being increased more than 1.3 times. The number of electric and diesel locomotives is being increased. Container and package shipments will be further developed, trebling in the eighties.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Railways, ministries and departments must significantly improve the management of the shipments process, reducing the average distance and eliminating irrational freight traffic.

The Ministry of Railways must strive resolutely to improve the standard of operational organization, persistently introduce comprehensive mechanization in loading and unloading and repair operations, speed up traffic on railroads and ensure uninterrupted deliveries of goods to consumers.

A number of new passenger and freight services are being opened in all types of transportation. It is planned to construct almost 12,000 km of petroleum product pipelines, or 5 times more than were commissioned in the 10th 5-Year Plan. There will be year-round navigation in the western region of the Arctic as far as the Vilkitskiy Strait.

Motor vehicle and river transportation will play a bigger part in freight and passenger traffic. The construction of the network of blacktop highways, primarily in Siberia and the Far East and also in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, will continue. In the regions of Siberia and the Far East it is planned to strengthen river transportation port facilities. These regions will get almost one-half of the capital investments set aside for this purpose. In this way areas which are being intensively opened up will have strong transportation routes across the seas of the Arctic, on the commissioned sections of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and on Siberia's rivers. [applause]

Air transportation will get economical and comfortable new aircraft. The network of airports on main and local routes will be extended and they will be better supplied with facilities for mechanizing and automating traffic control and aircraft servicing.

Measures will be taken to improve the coordination of all types of transportation and their coordination with other national economic sectors.

High targets are laid down for the development of communications and for the fuller satisfaction of consumer demand for their services. The number of private telephones will increase 1.4 times.

The buildup of the country's economic potential depends to a decisive degree on the state of capital construction. The party Central Committee and the government are strongly committed to improving the state of affairs in this economic sector. The new 5-year plan makes great demands on construction workers and planners. It is their duty to plan and construct projects in a high-quality manner, efficiently and quickly and to ensure that every project is commissioned on time and that it is modern in every respect.

We must wage an even more persistent struggle against the deflection of material resources and manpower from very important national economic construction projects and against construction delays and continue the line toward limiting the number of projects under construction at one time.

In 1980 we managed to halt the growth of uncompleted construction, and the task is now to bring it down to the normative level by 1983. The USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must display greater firmness and be strictly guided by state interests when justifying any new construction project. We must resolutely eliminate the practice of allocating capital investments and material resources to particular regions just because there are established construction organizations there. Moreover, the network of construction industry organizations and bases must be governed by the burgeoning geography of our new construction projects.

Ministries must make a point of intensifying the capacities of territorial construction and installation organizations in areas where there is a concentration of construction work, developing and making better use of mobile construction subsidiaries and introducing everywhere progressive forms of construction production. Efforts to raise the level of its industrialization must not be allowed to flag.

Party and soviet organs and People's Control Committees must constantly maintain control over construction matters, decisively nip in the bud instances of parochialism, local preference and fragmentation of resources and enhance economic leaders' sense of responsibility for the surrender of projects on time and for their quality.

In the new 5-year plan and in the longer term work will continue on improving the deployment of production forces in new as well as in established regions. Their comprehensive development and specialization are to be intensified and measures are to be taken to rationalize economic links. The opening up of natural resources in eastern and northern parts of the country will be carried out more rapidly but evenly. As has been noted, these areas are becoming increasingly important in terms of providing fuel, energy and mineral raw materials for the country.

Territorial production complexes such as the West Siberian, Sayany, Angara-Yenisey, Timan-Pechora, South Yakutia Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, South Tadzhik and others will be developed. Their formation is entering a new stage characterized by the formation and development of the entire complex of sectors and also ancillary enterprises. The commissioning of the first capacities at the Tobolsk and Tomsk plants in West Siberia will lay the foundation for the country's biggest petrochemical base. It is planned to construct in this region plants producing equipment for the oil, gas and chemical industries and other projects. The construction there of enterprises for the fuller utilization of casing-head gas will reduce waste almost 2.5 times in the 5-year period.

The completion of the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad will be a turning point in the destiny of that immense region. Many difficulties have been overcome and the railroad builders have performed a great and noble feat--they overfulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, laid hundreds of kilometers of track and constructed new cities and settlements and dozens of production projects. Thus a good basis has been created for the solution of the next task--opening the entire Baykal-Amur Railroad to through traffic in the new 5-year plan. [applause]

On behalf of the party Central Committee and Soviet Government permit me to express cordial gratitude to the construction and railroad workers, enterprise collectives, our Komsomol and everyone participating in this magnificent project! [applause]

Of course, it will take several years to get the natural resources of the railroad zone working in the economy.

But even now the USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with ministries and departments and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, should be more actively preparing a detailed program for opening up the zone's very rich deposits of coking coal, iron, nonferrous and rare metals and other minerals, including the unique Udokan copper deposit and the timber resources of the Transbaykal, South Yakutia and the Far East. This program should validate and lay down priorities for the economic utilization of the zone's natural resources and plan how to organize the rational management of this large region's development and other matters. In short, a well-thought-out, clear-cut action program is needed which will ensure the maximum and speediest return on the state's big investment in the construction of the railroad.

The economy and culture of all fraternal republics will see further growth in the new 5-year plan. The targets for each republic appear in a special section of the draft "Basic Guidelines"; I will not reiterate them. I will merely say that these targets are based on the principle of combining the comprehensive and balanced development of the union republics' economies with the utilization of the advantages of all-union division of labor. The fulfillment of the outlined plans will accelerate the process of all-round development and rapprochement of the union republic's economies within the framework of the unified national economic complex. This approach accords fully with the principles of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. (applause)

Thus, in the new 5-year plan we have a lot of work to do to further develop all sectors of the national economy and economic regions. The party Central Committee and the government have no doubt that miners, steelworkers, oil and gas workers, machine-builders, working people in the light and food industries and agriculture, construction workers, scientists, engineers and technicians--working people in all republics, krays and oblasts--will devote their creative and selfless labor to the successful solution of the new tasks of creation! (prolonged applause)

III. The Development of Foreign Economic Ties

Comrades! The widening of economic and scientific and technical ties with foreign countries and the exploitation of the potential of mutually advantageous international division of labor are an important sphere of the Soviet state's activity.

Naturally, our attention has been and remains focused on cooperation with the socialist states. Economic and scientific and technical ties among the fraternal countries are being developed on the sound basis of common interests and are profound and comprehensive in nature. Major integration projects such as the Druzhba oil pipeline, the Mir power system and the Bratstvo and Soyuz gas pipelines are operating successfully. The names themselves reflect the essence of a new type of economic relations--relations of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance. We will continue to improve the coordination of our national economic plans with other CEMA members and to deepen socialist economic integration. This we see as an important means of strengthening socialism's position in the world economy and protecting the socialist countries against the influence of unfavorable trends occurring in the world capitalist economy. The volume of USSR reciprocal trade with the CEMA countries will increase considerably.

Our economic cooperation with them is focused on the solution of very important problems such as the development of the power industry, the supply of fuel and raw material resources and their rational utilization; the improvement of the technical standard and quality of machine-building products and intensification of cooperation in the production of progressive types of machinery and equipment; and the widening of the range and improvement of the quality of consumer goods. This is the aim of the long-term targeted cooperation programs elaborated by the CEMA countries for the period through 1990.

Agreements have been concluded for the new 5-year period on specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, special-purpose heavy machine tools, machining centers and machine tools with digital program control, tractors, agricultural machinery, mining and other equipment. Major enterprises such as the Khmelnitskiy AES, mining and enriching combines, ferrous alloy plants and other facilities will be constructed on Soviet territory on an integration basis. At the same time, the Soviet Union will participate in the creation of a number of important projects in the fraternal countries.

We are expanding our cooperation with developing states on a just and equitable basis. This is served by trade and by giving economic assistance in the creation of industrial and agricultural projects and the training of national cadres, and also by the implementation of agreements based on long-term industrial cooperation.

The Soviet Union continues to advocate stable, mutually advantageous ties with the capitalist countries and their broadening on the basis of strict observance of mutual commitments. We pay tribute to the constructive approach to questions of international economic cooperation on the part of many capitalist states and business circles, and will continue to develop trade primarily with those countries. It is not our fault that, for example, trade with the United States is declining or in a state of stagnation. This is the result of the U.S. policy aimed at using trade for unseemly political ends alien to the interests of equitable international cooperation. As for the Soviet Union, we are also ready to develop economic relations with the United States on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis.

Our foreign economic activity must contribute even more to meeting the national economy's demand for equipment, technological processes, raw materials and semifinished materials and also the population's demand for consumer goods. Planning and economic organs are called upon to work constantly on improving the effectiveness of foreign economic ties in the interest of saving manpower and material resources, accelerating technical progress and saving time.

The Soviet Union's line toward the broad development of international economic cooperation remains unchanged, since it is our principled course reflecting, in international economic relations, the firm purpose of Soviet foreign policy to preserve peace and deepen detente and mutual understanding among peoples. (applause)

IV. Persistently Raising the Standard of Administration and Management

Comrades: In recent years, in accordance with the 25th congress decisions, a great deal has been done to refine the economic mechanism and improve methods of managing industry, agriculture and construction. We are switching to two-and three-tier systems of management on the basis of setting up industrial and production associations. Ministries' rights and functions have been broadened. Some have been reorganized. New ones have been formed on the basis of the national economy's needs. The party views the further improvement of management and of the economic mechanism as an essential condition of the growth of social production and the improvement of its efficiency. The party Central Committee and government elaborated a complex of measures to improve the economic mechanism and intensify its influence on improving efficiency and quality. It envisages improving planning work, strengthening financial autonomy and intensifying material and moral incentives.

Ministries and departments and economic leaders must struggle hard to fully implement the elaborated measures and the successful switch of associations and enterprises to the new management conditions. This requires a lot of work at all levels--at the USSR Gosplan, in ministries and departments and at the associations and enterprises themselves. There is no justification for sluggishness or passivity in this matter.

Practice shows that not all sectors have taken full advantage of opportunities for improving production efficiency through improvements in the management system. Careful analysis should be made of the organization principles and functioning of associations, and we must see whether the requisite production concentration and specialization is being implemented everywhere.

Is the division of rights and obligations between associations and their production subsidiaries sufficiently valid? Obviously it does not contribute to successful work to violate the rights of some and overburden others with rights. Yet this sometimes occurs in practice. Relying on accumulated experience, it is necessary to make the general schemes that have been elaborated more specific, in line with the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. All that inhibits growth and hinders progress must be eliminated, while what is best and proven by life must be given every encouragement. (applause)

Continuing the line toward creating the most effective organizational structures, we must persistently implement measures to overcome departmental isolation, to ensure a more flexible coupling of sector and territorial management and to fulfill targeted programs. Priority measures have been formulated and are being implemented on the management of the west Siberian oil and gas complex as an entity. Clearly, this is the path to follow when drawing up and implementing other intersectorial and regional programs. Measures to enhance the soviets' role in economic building are geared to a correct combination of sector and territorial principles in the solution of questions relating to effective management and the further improvement of Soviet people's working and general living conditions. Soviets' executive organs should make full use of their rights.

The fundamental basis of management is national economic planning. Life dictates that all planning work be raised to a qualitatively new level, and this applies to the USSR Gosplan first and foremost. More than ever before it has to concentrate on the solution of key, long-term questions and to determine optimum intersectorial and territorial proportions. Recently the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on improving the USSR Gosplan work. Its purpose is to intensify the comprehensive approach to the planning of interrelated sectors of the national economy and regions of the country and to the solution of major economic and social problems. On this basis it is necessary to enhance the role of the central planning organ in ensuring the rational utilization of manpower, material and financial resources, in determining priorities in the development of sectors and economic regions, and in improving national economic proportions and accelerating the implementation of scientific and technical discoveries and developments.

In the immediate future the course for the country's socio-economic development elaborated by the congress must be embodied in detailed, concrete 5-year plan targets. In doing this work the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must ensure that the indicators outlined in the plan correspond strictly and unconditionally with the targets of the basic guidelines which our congress is to adopt. The government regards it as its task to strictly implement this demand. (applause) It is necessary to ensure that a realistic, well-balanced plan becomes the firm basis of all subsequent work in implementing the 26th party congress decisions.

I would particularly like to speak about improving balance, the disproportions and deficits which arise in particular sectors of the national economy cause considerable economic harm and complicate the struggle for efficiency and quality. National economic balance must be promoted by improving the standard of scientific substantiation of plans and making wider use of targeted program and balance methods of planning and progressive normatives for the utilization of resources.

Balance depends to a great extent on the extent on the strict fulfillment by every association and enterprise, by every sector, of the plan for the production and delivery of output on schedule and in the necessary range of products. This must be promoted by the procedure for assessing enterprises' work in terms of their fulfillment of contract commitments. Exactingness toward economic leaders for the observance of plan and contract discipline will be stepped up.

There is another considerable reserve for overcoming or at least lessening the shortage of a number of resources. This is the correct management of production reserves. We must not become reconciled to the fact that many enterprises store equipment, raw materials and supplies--especially metal--above the norm, while others do not have enough. Shortcomings in material and technical supply have been justifiably criticized in delegates' speeches, and also at union republic Communist Party congresses and report and election conferences and in the press. It is necessary to step up the role and increase the responsibility of the USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs in managing material resources and ensuring their rational utilization. We cannot regard the Gossnab bases which exist in economic regions as simply stockpiles. They must prepare and sort materials and supply them on the spot to consumers, in the necessary range and in complete sets.

In strengthening the planned leadership of the economy it is necessary to further develop autonomous financing on the basis of 5-year plan targets and long-term economic normatives, to improve pricing and the allocation of credits and finance and to make active use of the whole system of economic levers and incentives. There is to be a transition to new wholesale prices and tariffs, which will strengthen their role in accelerating scientific and technical progress, renewing and improving the quality of output and utilizing material resources economically and will create the conditions for normal autonomous financing activity by enterprises.

One topical problem is that of reducing the prime cost of output. It is necessary to restore the significance of this indicator in increasing the profitability of production and in assessing economic activity.

Improving the management machinery urgently requires a profound change in the content, methods and style of activity and the restructuring of the entire mental makeup of management cadres. The modern economic leader must have a profound understanding of the scientific and technical foundations of production and its organization and economics, must master methods of fighting for high labor productivity and product quality, and must combine professional competence with a broad ideological and political outlook and the ability to work with people. A businesslike approach, the ability to take a long-term view, energy and persistence and a socialist enterprising approach are more important than ever for him. Many thousands of production commanders educated by the party set an example of skillful economic management. To quote Vladimir Ilich Lenin, they are real organizers, people with a sober mind and practical commonsense, but there are also economic leaders who waste all their efforts on securing lower plan targets and more resources and amending the plan, citing so-called objective factors. We do not need that kind of "enterprising" approach. People at the congress have rightly spoken about increasing the responsibility of leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises for the task entrusted to them and for the results of work and about the need to resolutely resist local and departmental tendencies and to strengthen control of the execution of directives from higher bodies and of one's own decisions.

The fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets--that is the criterion on which economic cadres' practical and political qualities and their ability to work in the new style, implement the changeover to intensification of production and ensure improved efficiency and quality will be assessed. We are confident that our economic cadres will justify with honor the trust of the party and people! (applause)

Efficient socialist economic management is inconceivable without relying on the collective, without inculcating a genuinely thrifty attitude to the task in hand and a high economic standard, without high quality work by everyone. It requires efficient organization and is incompatible with laxity and violations of discipline. In imposing order everywhere, dealing strictly with the unconscientious worker and bringing laggard sectors up to scratch, comrades, there are also considerable possibilities for improving production results.

In present-day conditions great economic and social significance is attached to further involving workers, kolkhoz members and employees in production management and increasing the role of the trade unions, as the most mass organization, in resolving all questions of production, labor and the working people's life and leisure. Now, at the very beginning of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to give still greater scope to socialist competition and the launching of a nationwide movement for the rational utilization of resources, the reduction of various losses, waste and unproductive expenditure and the eradication of thriftlessness and extravagance. Every hour of working time, every kilogram of raw material, every kilowatt-hour of energy and every ruble of capital investments must serve our common cause with maximum efficiency. (applause) Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must display an attentive approach to accumulated experience, particularly in developing competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, and must summarize frontrunners' achievements and make them available to everyone. There is no doubt that the 11th 5-Year Plan will be marked by new achievements by our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia! (applause)

Comrade delegates! The past 10 5-year plans have worthily served the great cause of building communism and consolidating peace and the improvement of Soviet people's life. Our new, 11th 5-Year Plan is also subordinated to these goals.

The draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" which has been submitted for your examination expresses the whole people's vital interests and the requirements of Soviet society's further all-round progress.

Creation and peace--these two inextricably linked concepts, so dear and precious to every working person, define the essence of our plans. In the present complex international situation, in which the forces of imperialist reaction and aggression have become more active, the Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, will do everything to uphold and strengthen peace, prevent a new world war and reliably ensure the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. (prolonged applause) We will continue to display tireless attention toward strengthening the country's defense. Nobody need doubt that our valiant armed forces will be provided with everything they need to reliably resist the attempts of imperialist forces to achieve military superiority. (applause)

Our party and people take pride in the magnitude of all they have achieved and look to the future with confidence.

Ahead lies intensive, creative labor for the sake of communism, for the sake of peace.

The great Lenin said: In order to do great creative work, it is necessary to "find in oneself sufficient awareness, ideological commitment, selflessness and persistence...." (applause)

The entire heroic path of the revolutionary struggle and the building of the new society has shown that these remarkable qualities are embodied in the Leninist party and the Soviet people--the great worker, fighter and builder! (prolonged applause)

The living creativity of the masses, inspired by the great ideals of communism and directed and organized by the party, is the firm guarantee that the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will be implemented successfully. (prolonged applause)

Long live the Soviet people! (prolonged applause)

Glory to the CPSU! (all stand. tumultuous; prolonged applause)

PRAVDA REPORTS 27 FEB CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD031203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continued its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Moscow, on 27 February.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. The report "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was given a warm welcome by the congress delegates and guests.

The following comrades spoke in the debate on Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's report: V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom; L.A. Gorshkov, first secretary of Kemerovskiy Obkom; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and V.N. Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry.

The congress was greeted by the following comrades, who were given a warm welcome by the delegates and guests: Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress was chaired by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The discussion of the report "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was continued. The following comrades spoke in the debate: L.I. Tikhomirova, director of the Kalinin Knitwear Production Association; B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Osokina, first secretary of Orenburgskaya Oblast's Sorochinskiy Raykom, and A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

The congress elected the commission to consider amendments and additions to the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" and to prepare a draft resolution on this question.

Emissaries of Soviet youth and young Leninists entered the hall to the applause of the delegates and guests. Fanfares rang out. The Komsomol members and Pioneers addressed words of cordial greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and presented the report of the Lenin Komsomol to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress was greeted by the following comrades, who were given a warm welcome by the delegates and guests: Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee; 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party; Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

FURTHER PRAVDA REPORTAGE ON 26 FEB SESSION

Aksenov Report

LD021221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 7

[Speech delivered by N.F. Aksenov, first secretary of Altayskiy Kraykom, at 26 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! Our party's 26th congress has proved an epoch-making event for the entire Soviet people, the fraternal socialist community states and all progressive mankind.

The Central Committee report was the heart of this outstanding event. In it Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, revealed with his characteristic great scientific profoundness and ardent revolutionary spirit the ways in which our party resolved the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress. From positions of creative Marxism-Leninism the report formulated the economic strategy and a program of social measures and measures for the improvement of organizational and political work, which have already become the combat banner of the struggle to implement the plans of the new 5-year plan. (applause)

Vladimir Ilich Lenin say the indissoluble link with the masses as the reliable source of our party's force, strength and invincibility. From these Leninist positions the highest criterion for evaluating the Central Committee's activity is the fact that the communist party has arrived at its present congress still more cohesive and in close unity with the people. Today the slogan "The People and Party Are One!" sounds more true to life than ever. (applause)

The desire to know the situation locally in as great depth as possible, to help local workers as much as possible, to consult them on important questions and to support and generalize any good initiatives has become constant in the daily practice of the party's Leninist headquarters. It is this indissoluble link, careful regard for practical experience, a solicitous, sensitive attitude to cadres and, at the same time, high party exactingness toward them that help party committees to improve the style and methods of leadership and that establish a creative atmosphere in which one cannot fail to devote oneself entirely to work for the good of our people. We are taught this by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In our work it is very important that Leonid Ilich himself calls our kraykom and takes an interest in our life and affairs. The more complex and difficult things are, the more frequently your hear his dear voice: "Say, how are things with you?..." Every such conversation and the advice received inspire you and give you new strength and you want to do as much as possible to justify the high confidence shown in us party workers.

Comrade delegates! Every Soviet person is profoundly conscious that there is no greater happiness than the happiness of working under peaceful skies. The indefatigable and fruitful work of the party and the Soviet state in implementing the peace program has ensured the Soviet people's peaceful labor. This program has been and is being implemented in a complex international situation. The flywheel of the arms race is being cranked up once again. The imperialists are covering up their aggressive aspirations with propaganda forgeries about the supposedly increased "Soviet military threat" and about our country's complicity in "international terrorism."

In the Altay, in the village of Novo-Poltava, stands a memorial to stewardess Nadya Kurchenko. In the prime of her youth and beauty her life was cut short by a bandit's bullet fired by the Brazinskas terrorists. These criminals have found shelter in the United States, from where absurd charges are made against the peace-loving, humane Soviet people.

History knows that it is not in our nature to fight, for we have been educated in the spirit of international solidarity. (applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the proven fighter for peace, showed convincingly in the report that the Soviet Union was and still is the standard-bearer of peace and of human rights and freedoms and the reliable mainstay of the forces struggling to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. This has been and still is the USSR's immutable stance and it is not subject to considerations of expediency. (applause)

Comrades! The Altay, which, as a result of the party's concern, has become the major agroindustrial region of West Siberia, works in unison with the whole country. In the last 5-year period the fulfillment of many economic and social tasks was ensured. Compared with the Ninth-5-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production increased by R5.5 billion and totaled R23.2 billion. The kray fulfilled the plans for output sales, increasing them by 21.5 percent. Machine building, the chemical petrochemical industries and production of cultural, consumer and household goods are developing at a high pace. Production of agricultural machinery is also growing.

The kraykom, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Installation and special construction work are taking measures to commission the first coke battery at the Altay coke-oven plant as quickly as possible under the kray's complex conditions and give the country the first Altay coke.

Our kray's communists and all its working people are profoundly aware what a lofty role is allocated to us in resolving the food program advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Our kray is a major food base and a major supplier of important foodstuffs to many parts of our country. Implementing the CPSU's wise agrarian policy, the kray party organization devotes constant attention to enhancing the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. During these years, although they were difficult years owing to grim weather conditions, the kray maintained a high level of production and delivery to the state of the most valuable agricultural produce thanks to the comprehensive assistance of the Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan there were sales of 11.6 million tons, or more than 700 million poods of grain, 1.3 million tons of livestock and poultry, more than 5 million tons of milk, more than 700,000 tons of potatoes and many other products of arable farming and livestock raising. The total volume of gross agricultural output amounted to almost R10 billion.

However, these indicators do not totally satisfy us. The kraykom and party organizations did not do everything to make more efficient use of the strengthening material and technical base in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and to achieve a high rate of return on the growing capital investments in agriculture. Nor were shortcomings eliminated on the part of central planning and economic organs--which could not help but influence the state of the economy in the kray's agrarian sector.

In the light of the tasks advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev we are taking measures to ensure annual grain production of not less than 8 million tons and grain sales to the state of not less than 4 million tons and to appreciably increase the production volumes for milk, meat and other products. Our plans are backed up by great organizational work on the part of party, Soviet and economic organs aimed at comprehensively assimilating the antierosion, soil and water protection system of farming, increasing soil fertility in every possible way, widely developing land improvement and making rational use of equipment in line with the experience of the Moldavian SSR and Stavropolskiy Kray.

The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already brought all agricultural equipment up to a state of full readiness for field work, and they have high-grade seed. Sufficient machine operator cadres have been trained. Livestock is being wintered better than in past years. One-third more milk and meat has been produced and purchased, compared with last year's level.

It was with a sense of great gratitude to the Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Altay Siberians greeted the points in the report on stepping up construction of housing and the entire sociocultural complex in Siberia. These are questions vitally important to us. Allow me to corroborate this with examples from the practice and experience of Altayskiy Kray. Considering the fact that the creation of stable highly skilled labor collectives on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz is the chief way to efficiently use the material and technical base in agriculture, the kraykom set the task of building no fewer than 25-30 apartment blocks per year on every farm. During the 5-year plan approximately 6 million square meters of housing were constructed in the kray, including almost 3 million square meters in the countryside. One person in every four in the kray improved his living conditions. Many schools, kindergartens, clubs and hospitals were constructed. Consumer, trade, medical and municipal services improved. We fulfilled the plan for commissioning housing in the countryside by 172 percent. What has been the result, comrades? In the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plan the kray had the highest migratory outflow of cadres in the Siberian region. But now the population is growing, the number of people employed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased and people have begun to settle down locally. (applause)

However, we have still done far from everything to improve the lives of rural workers, proceeding from what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advised us during his visit to the kray and during his tour of Siberia and the Far East. We promise the Central Committee and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that we will certainly fulfill and fulfill in full, your advice and the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to improve social and domestic living conditions for the rural population of Altayskiy Kray, which was adopted on your initiative. (applause) We invite you, Leonid Ilich, to our kray where we will show you the profound social transformations that are taking place there. (applause)

Comrades! Questions and problems of improving economic leadership methods have been aired clearly at the congress. I would like to share the following thought. Since our kray is a major producer and supplier of agricultural produce to industrial centers, would it not be possible to link it more closely with the consumers of grain, meat, milk and other products and together create strong agriculture here, in order to share responsibility for providing the population with foodstuffs? I believe that with such an approach it would be possible to take away a number of acute problems which we shift onto the state's shoulders, although they can and must be resolved locally. (applause)

In light of the provisions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report it is necessary, in our view, to increase responsibility for deliveries of all agricultural produce into the union republic fund.

The development of the Altay as an agroindustrial complex demands increased attention on the part of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to the enterprises located in our kray, particularly in relation to the modernization of the Altay tractor plant.

It is well known, comrades, that the shortage of moisture accounts for the shortfall in the grain and fodder harvest in the steppe regions of Siberia. So there is a pressing need to further intensify work on land irrigation and to more rationally use arable land, above all for the development of grain production. The USSR Gosplan should take this more fully into account when resolving problems of the redistribution of Siberia's water resources.

Comrades! The 26th party congress has already entered deep into our life and work. Its decisions will illumine more than one generation of Soviet people with the light of Leninist concern. This is its historic and lasting significance.

On behalf of the 172,000 communists and all working people, the delegates of the Altayskiy Kray party organization fully approve with their minds and hearts and welcome all the points and conclusions of the report. We are grateful to the Central Committee for its multifaceted activity. We are grateful to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for your selfless service to the motherland, the party and communism. (applause)

Allow me to assure you that we delegates will lead our collectives to the goals set by our beloved CPSU's 26th Congress. (prolonged applause)

Donetskiy Obkom First Secretary

LD021745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 8

[Speech delivered by B.V. Kacura, first secretary of Donestskiy Obkom, at 26 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The work of the 26th CPSU Congress is in its fourth day. The congress is convincingly demonstrating to the whole world the triumph of the ideas of Marxist-Leninism, the unshakable unity of party and people and the vital strength and correctness of the CPSU's Leninist course.

The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation and the country's domestic and foreign position and the results and impressively large-scale prospects for Soviet society's further development set forth in the report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, generate in all Soviet people a sense of pride in our great Communist Party and their mighty socialist motherland and inspire them to new achievements.

Our state's consistent class-based foreign policy and the active implementation of the historic peace program adopted at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses are wholly and fully approved by the Soviet people and enjoy tremendous support from the multimillion-strong people's masses and all mankind. Following the behests of the great Lenin, our party bears aloft the banner of peace. The new peace initiatives submitted by Leonid Ilich at this congress have met with unanimous support from all the world's people of good will.

The multifaceted, fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat under the leadership of the wise leader of the party and state Comrade Brezhnev is a graphic example of service to the people. A scientific approach, collectiveness in the formulation of decisions and efficiency in implementing them, the greatest trust in cadres and a high degree of exactingness toward them, a close link with local party organizations, active practical aid and constant concern for the Soviet people's welfare--that is the style of work of our party's headquarters. (applause)

Expressing the unanimous opinion of 325,000 communists, the delegation from Donetskaya Oblast party organization wholly and fully supports the propositions and conclusions of the report and warmly approves the political line and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and the tremendous personal contribution which is being made to the triumph of communism and people's happiness on earth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the outstanding politician and statesman of the day. (applause)

Dear Leonid Ilich! The recommendations and advice you expressed during your personal meeting with members of the party obkom Bureau and in our subsequent frequent telephone conversations, when you evinced detailed interest in the working people's life and daily routine and the state of affairs in the oblast's industry, construction and agriculture, have been placed at the basis of our organizational and political work. We report to the congress that the oblast's economy developed dynamically in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The industrial output sales plans set for the years of the 5-year plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule. Above-plan industrial output worth over R380 million was sold. Production output rose by R12 billion over the Ninth 5-Year Plan figure.

The discussion in the CPSU Central Committee of the party obkom report and the resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of Donetskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom to Ensure Fulfillment of the Plans for Constructing and Commissioning Production Capacities," adopted on this report, have had a positive influence on the state of affairs in the oblast's capital construction. Over the 5-year period fixed capital worth R10 billion was commissioned and 365 enterprises and production facilities constructed and modernized from all sources of funding.

Enterprises producing consumer goods were developed at accelerated rates. Over R1.5 billion were invested in the construction of housing, health, culture and educational institutions, and municipal services enterprises. Some 240,000 families received new apartments or improved their housing conditions. The production of consumer goods and household appliances increased 41 percent.

Implementing the party's agrarian policy, the oblast party organization attaches paramount significance to questions of the further intensification of agriculture, the solution of the tasks of the countryside's socioeconomic development and the urban population's fuller provision with basic foodstuffs through local production. This is very important for us since there are 5.2 million people, of which the urban population comprises almost 90 percent, resident on the oblast's comparatively small territory.

By focusing attention on staffing all sectors of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production with skilled specialists, increasing soil fertility and developing fodder production and the extensive introduction of industrial technology, we have been able to increase gross agricultural output in the public sector by over 13 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Under conditions of limited water resources we were able, by regulating irrigation using local watercourses [za schet regulirovaniya orosheniya na mestnom stoke], to fully supply the oblast's population with vegetables and early potatoes. The average annual production of fresh vegetables was 140 kg per inhabitant, with a gross production of about 700,000 tons.

Using the same sources, we are developing the commodity production of freshwater fish. Last year 115,000 quintals of live fish were sold, and by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, their sale will increase to 150,000 quintals. The population's reserve supply [fondovoye snabzheniye] is practically fully ensured through local production of wholemilk produce and eggs. We realize, comrades, that what has been achieved represents only the first steps in implementing the food program.

Comrades! The oblast party organization has worked persistently on the enhancement of cadre responsibility for the job assigned, the development of initiative and reinforcement of executive discipline and the improvement of the style and methods of party leadership.

It has specifically tackled the working people's ideological and political education, which has ensured a healthy moral and political atmosphere and the labor collectives' business-like, creative mood.

At the same time we can clearly see the existing shortcomings and unused potential. The production potential which has been created is still not being used effectively enough.

The leading sectors--coal and metallurgical industries--are slow to start up planned capacities and progressive new manufacturing methods and are allowing the dispersion of funds in capital construction. There are also difficulties in the development of railroad transportation. At the recent report-and-election meetings and conferences these questions were discussed comprehensively and all the collectives' efforts are now focused on ensuring more effective work and on enhancing discipline and organization.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee report and draft for the party congress advanced an imposing, impressive program for the development of the country's economy, science and culture, and the further boosting of the Soviet people's material welfare. The communists and all working people of Donetskaya Oblast are profoundly aware of the measure of their responsibility to the country for the implementation of the party's plans. The oblast accounts for almost 16 percent of the production of pig iron, steel and rolled metal in the country and for over 100 million tons of coal.

Every year in the country 75 percent of all rolled sheet metal is produced and up to 70 percent of minerals are extracted using equipment produced by Donetskaya Oblast machine builders. Virtually all railroad tank cars and converters and 95 percent of coal combines bear the trademark of the oblast's machine-building enterprises. Its output is exported to 64 countries. All this determines the place of the oblast party organization in implementing the crucial new tasks which the 26th party congress is outlining.

The party organization sees the main avenue for the exertion of its forces primarily in improving the quality of all work and in making more effective use of the achievements of science and technology and leading experience and rational use of material resources and manpower. To resolve these tasks targeted comprehensive programs have been formulated in the oblast for key problems of the economy's development. In the current 5-year plan the country's national economy will obtain a saving of about R1 billion merely by improving the performance of the equipment manufactured and by creating new machinery and mechanisms and modernizing existing equipment.

A control system for generalizing leading experience is being introduced, which is linked organically with the socialist competition under the slogan "Labor Results Must Be Up to the Standard of the Highest Achievements." According to preliminary calculations, work in this direction will provide additional output worth over R1.5 billion in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time it is essential to increase the ministries' responsibility for accelerating the rate of the sectors' retooling, the timely creation of new production capacities and ensuring the fulfillment of the plans adopted. I will cite an example. The government has envisaged major measures for the accelerated construction of mines, the modernization and retooling of the sector and the labor collectives' social development. Their fulfillment ensures the sector's steady operation. Unfortunately, when compiling the plans for this year and the 5-year plan the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry is not providing for many of these measures. We think that this question should be examined once more since coal extraction in the Donbass will largely depend on its solution.

At the oblast's ferrous metallurgy enterprises there is an urgent need to resolve more rapidly questions of the retooling and modernization of metallurgical plants. The obkom has made specific proposals on this matter to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy which, in our view, should be taken into account in shaping the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must resolve the questions of supplying production fully with the resources necessary for fulfillment of the set plans.

Comrades! The Donbass working class has always marched in the vanguard of communist building. The Donbass is the cradle of the Stakhanovite movement, the motherland of Nikita Izotov, Makar Mazay, Pasha Angelina and Petr Krivonos.

The traditions of innovation, lofty patriotism and proletarian internationalism are now developing and multiplying. The Donetskaya Oblast delegation to the congress includes 40 leading workers who have come to the party congress with fine labor gifts. They include initiators of all-union socialist competition to improve the quality of metal, such as twice Hero of Socialist Labor Grigoriy Yakovlevich Gorban, steel worker at the Azovstal plant. (applause) In his precongress vigil he smelted over 2,000 tons of above-plan steel. The renowned miner and twice Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Ivanovich Strelchenko is a congress delegate. (applause) In honor of the congress the collective he heads mined 50,000 tons of above-plan coal. Telegrams reporting labor achievements in honor of the communists' forum are coming in from the oblast's miners.

Allow me to assure the congress that the communists and all working people of the Donbass, boundlessly devoted to the cause of Lenin and closely rallied around the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will place all their energy and ability at the service of their beloved motherland and will do everything to implement the decisions of the 26th congress of our great Leninist party. (prolonged applause)

Fedirko Speech

LD021527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 8

[Speech delivered by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarskiy CPSU Kraykom, at 26 February evening session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! An indelible impression was produced on us all by the clear, deeply meaningful report of the Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This outstanding document gives an all-round Marxist-Leninist analysis of the results of the party's and the people's work in the period under review and notes achievements in the sphere of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

In implementing the 25th party congress decisions our socialist motherland has become still more mighty and impregnable to its enemies. All this arouses a feeling of satisfaction and legitimate pride in our Leninist party, in its achievements for the sake of the triumph of communism and in its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that wise politician and statesman of today--Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee report defines crucial tasks in further developing the country's national economy and makes concrete new proposals aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation. It is therefore no accident that there is really great interest in the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are meeting everywhere with the warm approval and support of Soviet people and all progressive mankind. This once again confirms the correctness of the party's chosen Leninist course along the path toward peace and progress and the correspondence between its policy and the working people's interests. (applause)

Comrades! As is known, the party has outlined a fundamentally new stage in opening up East Siberia's productive forces. This can be clearly seen from the example of our kray, whose economic and cultural upsurge has proceeded on the basis of the 10-year program for the further comprehensive development of productive forces.

The multipurpose, interconnected program of operations was a kind of large-scale socio-economic experiment. Krasnoyarskiy Kray was not chosen accidentally for this. On its territory rich, diverse energy and raw material resources are united in, as it were, a single complex. Suffice it to say that about 40 percent of the union's lignite reserves and 18 percent of high-quality timber reserves are concentrated there, while the rivers of the Yenisey Basin account for 13 percent of the country's hydroelectric resources. There are also large reserves of ores, ferrous and nonferrous metals, construction materials and other raw materials.

The exploitation of these natural resources is being implemented by means of the formation of mighty territorial-production complexes and industrial centers [uzly].

The creation of unified industrial centers uniting groups of technically and economically related enterprises complementing and serving each other offers an opportunity to cut construction costs and saves raw material and other materials. This path of economic development ensures the best possible comprehensive utilization of natural, manpower and material resources and improves the coordination of territorial and sector planning.

Today we report to the congress that the 10-year program for the comprehensive development of the kray's productive forces has on the whole been fulfilled. (applause) Over this period 130 percent more industrial output was produced than in 1961-70 and more than R25 billion of capital investments were assimilated. All sectors of the national economy developed rapidly.

The 10th 5-Year Plan--the 5-year plan of efficiency and quality--held a special place in resolving tasks in the intensive development of our kray's economy and culture. A major role was played in ensuring the fulfillment of its plans by the competition launched in early 1976 under the slogan "We Will Give the Motherland More Output Through the Ahead-of-Schedule Commissioning and Startup of Production Capacities!"

In the course of this competition, as envisaged in pledges, leading collectives produced more than R1 billion of additional output over the 5-year plan. In total the volume of output of industrial products increased by R13.5 billion over the Ninth 5-Year Plan. On the results of the all-union socialist competition in industry the kray was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. (applause)

The ahead-of-schedule commissioning and startup of capacities was also promoted by the creative collaboration between Leningrad's working people and the construction workers on the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, which was assessed highly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Today creative collaboration between associates is being applied at many of the kray's new construction sites. At the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES 5 of the 10 units are already yielding commercial current and all 5 were commissioned ahead of schedule.

Output is being produced by the Abakanvagonmash Association, the plants of the Minusinsk electrical equipment complex, the Krasnoyarsk motor trailer plant and others. This is undoubtedly yielding good economic results.

I would particularly like to stress that the advice and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in particular those made during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, have been of invaluable assistance to us in improving matters in capital construction and in accelerating the commissioning of capacities. All this advice and these recommendations have formed the basis of our work and enabled us to increase the rate of construction work. (applause)

Considerable attention was also devoted to the intensification of agricultural production.

Nonetheless, we have not been able to fulfill everything as planned, as we would have liked. At the report-and-election party conferences communists analyzed in depth and assessed critically the results of their work and adopted a principled approach toward the shortcomings permitted to occur in the leadership of the national economy. We have still not succeeded in ensuring a high standard of economic management and executive discipline in all sectors of work or in inculcating a due sense of responsibility in cadres for the task entrusted to them. Production capacities are not always utilized efficiently in the kray and not all labor collectives function stably. Much remains to be done to improve capital construction.

One of the main shortcomings is that we have not succeeded in resolving the task of increasing grain production. There are also shortcomings in other sectors of the national economy.

The kray party organization notes these miscalculations and omissions and is concentrating attention on eliminating them.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines" and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the 26th congress again draw attention to the further accelerated development of the country's eastern regions. Important targets have been set for our kray. We regard this as a new manifestation of party and government concern for the Siberians. For us people of Krasnoyarskiy Kray a clear expression of this concern and attention is the resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Krasnoyarskiy Kray's Productive Forces in 1981-90"--the resolution on the new Krasnoyarskiy Kray 10-year plan. The people of Krasnoyarskiy Kray are responding to the party and government concern with selfless work. They are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress with labor deeds and from the earliest days of the 11th 5-Year Plan they have sought to work at full efficiency.

In the course of the precongress socialist competition collectives have put forward the patriotic initiative "full return on production capital, full utilization of production capacities." In this connection leading collectives have joined in the struggle to produce additional output worth R1 billion in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the stepped-up pledges adopted by working people for 1981 a special place is assigned to labor gifts to the 26th CPSU Congress. We report with satisfaction that this section of the pledges has been entirely fulfilled. (applause) Considerable output necessary to the national economy has been produced. I would like to single out the new SKD-6 Sibiryak grain-harvesting combine, which our machine-building workers were instructed to design and manufacture. By the congress' opening day the first 100 of the new high-productivity machines had been produced. (applause)

The construction workers and metallurgists of the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant, which is under construction beyond the Arctic Circle, have secured a great labor victory. The first metal has been obtained. The first consignment of new agricultural trailers has also been produced and the first fiber has been obtained at the Sibvolokno plant, where in response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message of greetings the working people have adopted new, stepped-up socialist pledges. (applause)

Comrades! We are aware that the tasks set for the kray are complex and crucial. At the same time we are disturbed by facts which have an adverse effect on the intensive development of Siberia's productive forces. In Siberia, as a rule, major enterprises are constructed and mighty industrial networks formed. The economic effectiveness and expediency of this is due to the presence of the necessary raw material resources and have been confirmed by life. But people do not always adhere in practice to a comprehensive approach in resolving these tasks. For instance, the party attaches exceptional significance to the Kansk-Achinskiy territorial-production complex. We are aware that not everything is being done locally for its creation. But the scope of operations launched by construction organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction is still not up to the tasks of the complex' accelerated creation. Housing construction in the new miners' and power workers' city is lagging particularly. It is therefore necessary for all those taking part in resolving this most important task to step up their work sharply.

Serious shortcomings are sometimes permitted to occur by ministries involved in construction in organizing the planning of new construction sites.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report quite correctly spoke of plan balance. We believe that new capacities must also be incorporated in the plan for projects scheduled for completion, with compulsory complete provision of technological equipment and capital investments. As yet many shortcomings are permitted to occur in this matter.

By no means are all ministries and departments investing the necessary proportions of resources in the construction of facilities for the industrial centers as a whole [obshcheuzlovyye obyekty] and they sometimes delay the construction of enterprises which are needed as the continuation of the manufacturing chain to ensure the comprehensive utilization and processing of raw materials. In particular, in order to ensure the fullest, most rational utilization of the kray's forestry resources, it is necessary to speed up the construction of the Yenisey pulp and hydrolytic fermentation plants, which will ensure the processing of millions of cubic meters of timber and timber waste which are not utilized today.

At present the kray has formulated and coordinated with the relevant ministries a comprehensive program for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into the national economy and increasing labor productivity. The labor-saving effect amounts to about 200,000 people. In addition, 12 targeted comprehensive programs have been formulated for the resolution of key problems of the kray's economy in the current 5-year plan.

Party organizations are striving to improve the standard not only of leadership of the national economy but also of intraparty and ideological education work. Improvements are being made in placing communists in production and in planning and briefing work in party organizations. The method of comprehensive ideological backup for the construction of the most important national economic projects has been applied in political education work.

Comrades! We all see, understand and sense the impressive nature of the tasks being discussed by the 26th party congress and we are aware that their fulfillment requires responsible, intensive labor. The Siberians of Krasnoyarskiy Kray are fully determined to scale new heights in communist building and declare firmly that they will fulfill with honor all that the party plans. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the congress delegates that the Krasnoyarskiy Kray party organization, at whose origin the great Lenin presided, will continue to be a worthy detachment of our great Leninist party and mobilize the working people's energy and all their creative forces to successfully fulfill the impressive program for communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. (prolonged applause)

FURTHER PRAVDA REPORTAGE ON 25 FEB SESSION

Cunhal Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on 25 February Proceedings" and subtitled "More on Cunhal Speech" published on page 21 of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," Vol III, with the address delivered by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress, published on pages 6 and 7 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February, reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph and begins [Text] Dear comrades! On...", picking up the first line of the second paragraph.

In the second paragraph on page 21, from the end of the second line, PRAVDA omits the phrase "...through all delegates at the congress,..."

In the penultimate line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA changes "...most powerful and..." to "...most reliable and..."

In the second line of the third paragraph on page 21, PRAVDA omits the beginning of the second sentence, "Today, as always,..."

From the penultimate line of the fifth paragraph PRAVDA reads: "...peoples, victims of cruel dictatorships backed by..."

The sentence beginning on line six of the sixth paragraph PRAVDA changes to read: "Being patriots, we give our..."

PRAVDA changes the first line of the third paragraph on page 22 to read: "...of the reactionary candidate in the presidential..." It changes the penultimate line in the same paragraph to read: "...strengthening of the democratic system and the emergence..."

PRAVDA changes the sixth line of the sixth paragraph on page 22 to read: "ideological pressures from the class enemy and his allies would lead..."

In the third line of the seventh paragraph on page 22 PRAVDA adds the following sentence: "...communists. (applause) And the Portuguese Communist Party's ranks continue to grow. (applause) Our experience..."

In the same paragraph, PRAVDA adds the following in the fifth line: "...which is unshakeable, and which is necessary, indispensable, and ...."

PRAVDA omits the entire final paragraph, beginning: "We have just...."

Rasulov Speech

LD021557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 pp 4-5

[Speech delivered by D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, at the 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades! During these unforgettable days the Communist Party--the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch--speaks from the high and responsible platform of the 26th congress. The words of truth about life in the land of the Soviets and about its impressive achievements are resounding throughout the world. There is a thorough discussion of the great plans for the future and of the fundamental problems of the present which disburb all progressive mankind. The entire immense Soviet motherland has become the congress audience. In every corner of it people are attentively following the work of the most representative forum of communists and are studying its materials with profound interest.

Like all Soviet people, the working people of Tadzhikistan received with pride and enthusiasm the report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--a document of exceptional historic importance. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee report, which made a comprehensive analysis of the international and of the country's dynamic development, presented in all its fullness the titanic work of the Leninist party and its Central Committee, which are confidently directing our victorious step along the road of creation to new heights of economic and social progress. All the successes in which the Soviet people take pride are inseparably linked with the tremendous organizational role of the CPSU and its Central Committee and with the indefatigable activity of the outstanding political leader, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause) Boundless energy and tremendous organizational talent, wisdom, principledness and infinite devotion to Lenin's cause have won him universal gratitude and love. (prolonged applause)

Soviet people are rightly proud of their strong and prosperous homeland. Its economic potential increased significantly during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Science and culture enjoyed further development. The people's living standards rose.

Pondering on the specific and convincing data cited in the report, everyone sees what tremendous labor by the party and the people is concentrated in these generalized indicators of material and spiritual growth.

The Soviet Union is an active and creative force in the international arena. Our party counters the intrigues of the enemies of peace and opponents of detente with calm, restraint and a clear and precise stance. Upholding the interests of peace and the right of all peoples to struggle for freedom and independence, the land of the soviets exposes the perfidious intrigues and malicious attacks of aggressive imperialist forces and their Beijing stooges.

The party organization and the working people of Tadzhikistan, together with all Soviet people, unanimously support the party's Leninist general line, its wise domestic and foreign policy and the tremendous practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (prolonged applause)

Comrade delegates! Soviet people have boundless faith in their party--the expresser of their innermost thoughts and aspirations. They are prepared to continue working selflessly under its leadership in the name of the triumph of communism and peace. This is graphically evidenced again and again by the intensity of the precongress competition, the numerous manifestations of labor heroism and the warm approval for the party's plans during their nationwide discussion. The points, conclusions and tasks set forth by Leonid Ilich in the CPSU Central Committee report will become the main direction in our work for the 5-year period and the long term.

Today I wish especially to speak of the CPSU Central Committee's comprehensive practical assistance, of which we are aware literally every day. Above all, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the party resolutions adopted to develop the 25th CPSU Congress' instructions have been a genuine school for us. In them you find an exhaustive answer to literally all the questions posed by life--be it a question of work with cadres or verification of execution; the organization of the socialist competition or the dissemination of progressive experience; the intensification and enhancement of the efficiency of social production or the qualitative aspect of the matter; a comprehensive approach to ideological education work with people, or the patriotic, international education of the masses; sensitivity and attention toward every working person and every soviet person.

Comrade delegates! With the active and very direct support of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich personally we have created the South Tadzhik Territorial-Production Complex and constructed its projects. We always received quick and effective support on other issues, too. It is hard to overestimate the tremendous mobilizing force of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's cordial greetings messages to the republic's production collectives which had won labor victories and of his personal advice, recommendations and principled exactingness. In response to the party's paternal concern the communists and all urban and rural working people of our mountainous region will spare no effort, energy or labor to make a worthy contribution to resolving the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress will determine. (applause)

I am pleased to report to the congress that the 10th 5-Year Plan marked a big step forward for us. During those years Tadzhikistan developed at an accelerated pace in fraternal cooperation with all the republics and in the united family of the Soviet country's peoples headed by our elder brother, the Great Russian people.

The volume of industrial production increased 29 percent, and there were above-plan sales worth hundreds of millions of rubles. The labor productivity growth target was fulfilled. Such important sectors as power generation, nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry are confidently gathering momentum. More consumer goods began to be produced. The sphere of services for the population expanded. The average annual gross volume of agricultural production increased 19 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, against 16 percent according to the plan.

During those years the republic produced more than 4.5 million tons of cotton, including 1.34 million tons of the most valuable fine-fibered varieties. (applause) Appreciable growth was also achieved in the production of other types of produce. The republic was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for high indicators in the development of agriculture in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan. Such an assessment of our labor gladdens us and imposes a high responsibility. (applause)

The implementation of a broad program of capital construction has changed the appearance of our cities and villages. Dozens of enterprises, shops and other projects were commissioned during the 5-year plan. They include the Nurekskaya GES and large capacities for the production of aluminum and chemicals. The growth in capital investments totaled 22 percent. The republic's national income, the population's real income and public consumption funds increased.

However, the party organization is well aware that there are no grounds for complacency. As the report rightly pointed out, there are still many unutilized reserves, and there are also backward sectors, including capital construction. It is necessary to enhance state, planning and labor discipline and intensify political education work. We see these deficiencies and are taking measures to eliminate them as quickly as possible in order continuously to build up the republic's contribution to the common cause. And we have this potential.

In this connection I would like to dwell on a number of specific questions on which there are proposals at the USSR Gosplan and the relevant union ministries. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee instructions, measures are being formulated in the republic to realize the food program. Specialization and concentration and the creation of agro-industrial complexes and interfarm enterprises are opening up broad prospects for increasing production of meat, vegetables, fruit and grapes. Given the necessary funds, the republic could, for example, grow considerably more fruit in mountainous regions and double or treble production of grapes--chiefly dessert varieties. We hope that we will be supported in this when the 5-year plan is finalized.

Much has been done recently to study and utilize the republic's natural wealth. At the same time there are broad opportunities for further commissioning a number of deposits of very important types of mineral raw materials located in regions already opened up and which possess professionally trained cadres. I refer, above all, to the noble, nonferrous and rare metals and coal in the north of the republic. We ask the USSR Gosplan and union ministries to examine questions connected with formulating and implementing a targeted program for the creation of a mining and industrial complex in Tadzhikistan starting with the most promising projects.

Dear comrades! Expressing the will of the republic's party organization, I wish to assure the party congress and you personally, Leonid Ilich, that the communists and all the working people of Tadzhikistan, closely rallied around our Leninist party's Central Committee, will spare no effort or labor to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. (prolonged applause)

COMPARISON OF PLISSONNIER 26 FEB ADDRESS

A comparison of the item entitled "More on Plissonnier Address at 24 Feb Session" published on page 56 of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol IV, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the greetings address delivered by Gaston Plissonnier, Politiburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, at the 24 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress, and published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February 1981, reveals the following variations:

On page 56, in the fourth line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...the world scene. The people are waging...."

On page 57, in the penultimate line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Its renewed initiatives, including that presented yesterday to the congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev regarding an end to the arms race, such initiatives are fully...."

On page 57, beginning with the last line of the fourth paragraph and combining portions of the next paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...your economic progress and the congress places at the center of its work the measures which will enable further scientific and technical developments, the increase in production and its efficiency. This orientation contributes to the consolidation of the essential achievement represented by the increasing fulfillment of the social and cultural needs of the people coupled with an increased worker participation in all fields of social life."

On page 57, beginning with the first line of the sixth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Comrades, the French reality is totally different. We are faced...."

On page 57, beginning with the third line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...by the search for profit even at the cost...."

On page 57, beginning with the seventh line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...workers, massive unemployment, price increases, insecurity and a blow at ...."

On page 57, beginning with the ninth line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...trade union freedoms. Nevertheless, this reactionary policy is opposed by a wise, popular resistance movement in which...."

On page 57, beginning with the fourth line of the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Our struggle is a class struggle; it anticipates...."

On page 57, in the last line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...stereotyping, all imitation of experiences of other people."

TUNISIAN CP SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CONGRESS SESSION

LD021200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Statement by Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress; date and place of statement not given; in French fading into superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congress report made an indelible impression on me. Not only does it contain a scientific analysis of key problems, but it also shows the ways in which they can be solved. For 10 years I was unable to leave my own country due to political reasons. But now, here in Moscow, I feel an atmosphere of enthusiasm in which the 26th CPSU Congress is being held. The confident tone of delegates' speeches, the maturity of thinking of the Soviet communists has made a great impression on me. This confidence is based on outstanding achievements by the Soviet people, who, under their party's leadership, are successfully moving along the path of constructing a new society.

The presence of numerous foreign delegations at the congress testifies to wide international recognition of the activities of the Soviet communists aimed at strengthening peace throughout the world, confidence and cooperation among peoples. The new Soviet initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the congress testify to the fact that the Leninist party unswervingly pursues a course aimed at attaining reliable peace. The concrete and constructive Soviet proposals take the ground from under the feet of those who, by their bellicose statements, are attempting to take the world back to the times of the cold war.

Of special interest to us are the Soviet proposals which concern a settlement in the Near East. I think that these proposals are extraordinarily important since they facilitate progress as far as a solution to the Near East problem is concerned.

As a result of American policy which was reflected in working out and implementation of the separate Camp David deal, the solution to the Near East problem has not only remained at a standstill, but has, in fact, regressed.

Moreover, the United States, striving to reinforce its positions in the region, consciously pursues a course towards aggravating international tension, towards increasing the military might in the Near East and in the region of the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet proposal to convene a representative international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, in my view opens up the possibility for a real peace in the Near East.

TURKISH CP LEADER'S SPEECH AT 26TH CONGRESS

TA011152 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's Speech Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Distinguished comrades: On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee and the Turkish working class and workers, I greet the 26th Congress of the fraternal CPSU--this lofty historic forum--with fervor.

For Turkish communists, the CPSU--Lenin's party--has always occupied an effective place in the world communist movement. The CPSU enlightens the path of the TCP and all the revolutionary forces in Turkey as well as the world revolutionary process through its rich historical experience.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet Union is advancing with confident steps toward the establishment of communism. The report submitted to the 26th congress by Comrade Leonid brezhnev concretely reflects the great (?progress) toward this end. It is enlightens the problems concerning the entire human race and constitutes a significant contribution to the creativity and development ability of Marxism-Leninism.

The Turkish communists and all progressive forces in Turkey are proud of the great achievements of the Soviet people. The economic strategy determined during the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses has been successfully implemented. The standard of living of the people has increased. The new, developed Soviet Constitution, compatible with socialism, has gone into effect. Socialist democracy has reached a new stage. The nations and peoples living in the Soviet Union have united further and the friendship among them has been enhanced. The social, political and ideological solidarity of the Soviet society has been further strengthened. The increasing role of the CPSU in administration and organization constitutes a determining factor in all these developments. The TCP believes that the 26th congress will be a new leap forward in this successful course.

The 26th CPSU Congress is convening at a critical stage of the international situation. The question of whether to perpetuate detente or return to the cold war period is a very sharp and current question. The most aggressive circles of imperialism and especially U.S. imperialism are accelerating the policy of confrontation with socialist countries and attaining military supremacy. The Reagan administration has announced that, in addition to the medium-range nuclear rockets, neutron bombs will also be deployed in Western Europe. The incitement of counterrevolutionary elements in socialist Poland by imperialist circles and imperialist support accorded to these elements are detrimental to peace and security in Europe. The expansionist U.S. imperialist circles are planning to form a new bloc comprised of reactionary regimes in our region--the Middle East--which they have declared as an area of national interest. They wish to expand NATO's sphere of influence into the Persian Gulf.

The anti-Soviet policy of the Beijing administration, which is also opposed to socialism, and the increasing military cooperation between imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are additional factors threatening peace. Imperialists are slandering the internationalist assistance extended by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan upon the request of the Afghan state. Chinese hegemonists and their reactionary allies are militarily interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The consistent Leninist policy of peace, pursued by the socialist countries and especially by the Soviet Union, constitutes the biggest obstacle to this dangerous interference.

The TCP and the Turkish working class greatly value the uninterrupted efforts by the CPSU Central Committee, and primarily by Brezhnev, for international detente and disarmament. It is possible to continue and develop this process through the unity of action among all (?anti-imperialist) forces that realize that there is no other sensible (?attitude) toward the process of detente. Further strengthening the unity of the international communist movement will increase the effectiveness of the struggle for peace. This is why the TCP notes the urgency of this forum of the world communist movement.

The brotherly ties between the TCP and the CPSU, which have been developing for over 60 years, are growing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The success of the Soviet Union in the foundation of communism and every Soviet contribution to maintaining and enhancing world peace constitute the greatest source of strength and inspiration for the struggle of the Turkish working class and our people for freedom and independence.

Dear comrades: Good-neighborly and cooperative relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union and the development of these relations are very important in the face of intensifying hegemonistic moves by U.S. imperialists in the Middle East and current crisis conditions facing our country. Turkish communists are the most fervent defenders of Turkish-Soviet friendship, founded by Lenin and Ataturk. The aid extended--through sacrifice--by the new Soviet state immediately after the Great October Revolution to our national liberation war and our economic development has served as a concrete example of Leninist internationalism for our people. The development of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union is an important factor in the strengthening of peace and security in the region.

The constructive and goodwilled proposals by the Soviet Union create a positive opportunity for preventing our country from being dragged into adventures in accordance with aggressive imperialist plans. It is possible to thwart the reactionary moves provoked by imperialists against the development of relations with the Soviet Union--which are beneficial to our people and our economy and of which realistic circles approve--through the joint efforts of all anti-imperialist and peaceful forces in favor of national interests.

The deep economic crisis currently facing our country is primarily the consequence of dependence on imperialism and high military expenditures. The rate of inflation during the past year exceeded 100 percent. Over 5 million unemployed persons and the negative rate of growth are among the indicators of the crisis. The fact that the military regime eliminated syndical freedoms and the rights to strike and negotiate for a collective wage contract caused the monopolies to lay the burden of the crisis on the toilers even further. Imperialist finance centers such as the IMF and the World Bank are imposing harsh political and economic conditions on Turkey in exchange for so-called aid. The main condition for saving Turkey from backwardness and the crisis and improving the people's quality of life is the termination of the sovereignty of imperialists, collaborationist monopolies and big landowners over the country's economy and political life.

U.S. imperialists are taking advantage of the difficulties facing Turkey. They are implementing a policy of pressure and blackmail in order to drag Turkey into a new aggressive bloc together with Israel and Egypt and to exploit our soil for their hegemonistic aims. They are thus aiming to eliminate the realistic tendencies in Turkish foreign policy and increase the country's dependence on imperialism. The primary condition for terminating the pressures and heavy military burdens imposed on our country by imperialists consists of severing relations with NATO, dismantling the U.S. bases and tearing up the bilateral slavery agreement. Imperialist centers are concocting lies to the effect that terrorism in Turkey is incited by the Soviet Union and the TCP in a bid to conceal their aggressive aims. Moreover, the reactionary press is escalating the anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaign and (?trying) to exacerbate the pressures on the progressive forces. However, there is a generally known fact: as stated by the TCP on numerous occasions, terrorism is not compatible with the theories and principles of Marxism-Leninism. Another fact is that the common point between neofascists and various types of Maoist terrorists in Turkey is their enmity toward the Soviet Union and the TCP.

The measures adopted by the military regime against terrorism curbed the activities of leftist terrorist groups and the neofascist NAP. The position of the [word indistinct] reaction were weakened, on the other hand, and intensive pressure is being applied on the organizations of the working class, the democratic forces and the Kurdish national movement. The progressive forces of Turkey are faced with the greatest number of arrests in recent years. Hundreds of workers' representatives and unionists have been arrested and class unions and the confederation of revolutionary worker unions [DISK] have been closed down.

These pressures directed against the democratic forces and the elimination of the basic democratic freedoms objectively strengthen the position of the reactionaries inside and outside the army. It is observed that these forces are increasingly gaining [word indistinct]. This situation creates the following dangers for our country: Primarily, being dragged into imperialist adventures; the more ruthless exploitations of workers for the interests of a handful of monopolies; the further dependence of Turkey's economy on imperialist monopolies and the strengthening of the neofascists' position. Therefore, the struggle for the democratic freedoms of our toilers and people, the struggle to thwart all these dangers, constitute the most urgent duty of our day.

The TCP calls on all forces that are opposed to imperialist pressures on our country and to the belt-tightening policy and everyone who is in favor of our national interests to unite in order to weaken the position of the reactionaries, to put an end to the pressures against the democratic forces and to turn toward democracy.

Dear comrades! The TCP wishes the 26th CPSU Congress--Lenin's party--great success in its work. Long live the Leninist CPSU!

Long live the Soviet Union--Lenin's country! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!